The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

N^o^. 10,943—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates :—

First class..Rs. 750.
Second class ....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route :—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class..Rs. 1,150.
Second class......................................Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class..Rs. 1,250.
Second class......................................Rs. 720.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY.

	Date	Steamer	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.
	1883				
—	28th Dec.	Bokhara...	2932	500	H. Weighell
	1884				
L.	4th Jan.	Nepaul....	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
—	11th ,,	Lombardy .	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th ,,	Gwalior....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin......	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th ,,	Surat.......	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	15th ,,	Hydaspes...	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd ,,	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th ,,	Brindisi....	3542	550	J. Reeves.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay......	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th ,,	Assam.......	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st ,,	Lombardy..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th ,,	Ganges......	41 6	750	W. B. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara.....	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th ,,	Clyde........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th ,,	Surat.........	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	25th ,,	Sutlej.......	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior......	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th ,,	Thames ...	41 1	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th ,,	Cathay.......	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd ,,	Rohilla.....	3500	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th ,,	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ASSAM............	3041	500	S. F. Cole	.. 28th Dec.
				1884.
GANGES..........	4196	750	W. B. Andrews.....	11th Jan.
CLYDE...........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond......	25th ,,
SUTLEJ..........	4194	750	A. H. Johnson......	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 15, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	Rs. 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	Rs. 520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday............................ 1st Feb. ,,
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday........................... 1st Mar. ,,

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available [illegible] 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ [illegible]0
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	[illegible]
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	[illegible]
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ....1st class ,, 5 18 [illegible]

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION..................	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig....	4,000	600	28th Feb.
PANDORA............	G. Sturli.......	3,500	550	29th Mar.
BERENICE..........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA............	G. Ragusin......	3,500	550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig.....	4,000	600	27th Dec.
				1884.
PANDORA........	G. Sturli........	3,500	550	28th Jan.
BERENICE........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA........	G. Ragusin......	3,500	550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 30, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL....	2,700	400	3rd January
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	12th ,,
S. S. WERNETH HALL..	4,100	500	To follow.
S. S. MERTON HALL....	4,100	500	,,
S. S. RYDAL HALL.......	2,700	400	,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

WHITE STAR LINE.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "COPTIC," 4,000 tons, 550 H. P., Captain W. H. KIDLEY, belonging to the Fleet of the OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd January, 1884.

Her accommodation has been fitted regardless of expense, being specially adapted for the China and Pacific trade, and is spacious and airy. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 20, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED :—S. S. CLAN GRANT 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 29th inst.

Passage money........................ Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE well-known fast steamship "CASCAPEDIA," now lying in the Prince's Dock, will said for LIVERPOOL DIRECT shortly, and will engage a few first class passengers at Rs. 300 each, or will book through to London, has very good accommodation, &c., &c. For further particulars, please apply to the Captain on board, or to the Agents,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle.

THE first-class steamer SUFFOLK, 2,924 tons, will sail for Liverpool on the 28th December. She has very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th December, 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.
August 1, 1883.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE ! !

THOMAS COOK & SON,
LONDON, NEW YORK, &c.,
(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA for the issue of through single and return TICKETS for individual travellers starting from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in INDIA available by

ALL TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS, to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

INCLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on application, and the actual tickets issued with or without Hotel Coupons.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c. and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets to LONDON *via* Brindisi.

Pamphlet of Routes with two maps, post free 8 Annas,

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA, 10½, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Prices.
CANES, with ashwood heads......each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads...... ,,	3 0
BALLS ....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S

NEW PHOTO. FRAMES,

In Peacock Blue, Old Gold, and Maroon Plush Velvet, to take the BOUDOIR PHOTO. 8½ by 5¾ inches, From Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS AND GOBLETS FOR PRESENTATION, PRIZE, OR TESTIMONIAL

purposes, richly chased or engraved, with or without handles, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

of every description on sale by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box ...	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box ...	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp ...	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp ...	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ..	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides...	58 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver ...	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ...	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern ...	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen...	16 0
13 inch "Natural History" ,, ...	22 8
13 inch "Nursery Tales" ,, ...	16 0
14 inch "Comic" ,, ...	22 8
14 inch "Natural History" ,, ...	27 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" ,, ...	27 0
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS ,, ...	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES .. ...each	2 4
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ... ,,	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects ,,	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ,,	7 8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured, ,,	2 4
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS ,,	3 8
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING
FINEST SPECIMENS OF RARE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN EQUINE RACE TRAINED IN A MARVELLOUS WAY which can well be appreciated by seeing.
Dogs trained to the highest perfection, and a troupe of monkies
RIDING ON HORSEBACK WITH COMPLETE UNIFORM.
A BONELESS BODY TWISTING IN 101 WAYS.
A sight never before witnessed in Bombay.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Class Reserved...Rs. 3 | Stalls .... Re. 1 0
First Class .... ,, 2 | Front Ring.............. 0 8
Back Seats .... As. 4

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th and 26th inst., and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st inst. and 1st proximo, for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

TREACHER'S FANS.

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 30.

Fancy Leather Goods and Fans of every description on sale by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Water-proof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS HAMS, CHEESE, &c.

Special cold weather shipments now arriving.

		Cash. Rs. A.
YORK HAMS	per lb.	0 12½
STREAKY BACON..................	,,	0 13
ENTIRE SIDE do...................	,,	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE...........	,,	0 12
STILTON do. ...	,,	1 4
ROQUEFORT do. ...	,,	
GORGONZOLA do. ...	,,	
DUTCH do. ...	,,	0 10
GRUYERE CHEESE, in tins...	,,	1 1
PARMESAN, grated	per bottle	1 0

TREACHER and CO., Ld.

ENJOYMENT FOR ALL ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

TREACHER and Co.'s FORT PREMISES WILL BE KEPT OPEN until 7 p.m., on SATURDAY, and 9 p.m., on MONDAY next (CHRISTMAS EVE), and the Management beg to invite all classes of the Community to View the Splendid attractions and various Novelties at their Fort Establishment.

A LARGE CHRISTMAS TREE for the little ones, and an immense collection of Toys from London, Paris, and Vienna will be exhibited.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE BREAKFAST CLARET.

St. Julien Medoc, quarts	Rs. 11	per doz
Do. do. pints	,, 6	,, ,,
Superior Medoc, quarts	,, 16	,, ,,
Do. do. pints............	,, 9-8	,, ,,

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

ABOUT 1,00,000 ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM VASES FROM 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET.

Price, from 4 annas to Rs. 500.

BRONZE, Enamelled Ware, Inlaid work, Japanese Screens, real, old and RARE SATSUMA, and Konga Droll Figures, and innumerable other articles never before seen in Bombay.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE OVER 200 YEARS OLD.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

IBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
No. 12, MEADOW STREET
Next to P. VUCCINO & Co.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY give notice that on and after the 21st instant any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 20th December, 1883.

THE WEST of INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to let a considerable amount of Earth work quarrying and masonry by PETTY CONTRACTS. Petty Contractors wishing to tender for any of these should apply personally at the District Engineer's Office, Marmagoa, where all necessary information is to be obtained.

EARNEST E. SAWYER,
Chief Engineer and Agent.
Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as. — Cash. per doz. Rs. as.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...
Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...
Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAYLORS,

Beg to announce they have received a carefully selected stock of Woollen Goods for this Branch of their business.

DRESS SUITS—Of West of England Superfine Cloths, Venetians, Cashmeres, and Fine Twill Coatings.

VISITING SUITS—(Morning Coat, Vest, and Trousers) of Black, Blue, Grey, Drab, Olive, Twilled Cashmeres, Black and Blue Venetians and Fancy Coatings.

SUITS OF DITTOS—Of Scotch Cheviots, Tweeds, Angolas, Tropical Tweeds, and worsted suitings, in a variety of patterns.

TROUSERS—Of Shepherds Checks, Striped and Checked Angolas, Tropical Tweeds, and Cashmeres.

BREECHES—Of Bedford Cords, Colored and Fancy Whipcords, Tweeds, etc.

REGULATION Swords, Belts, Sword Knots, Buttons, Olivets, Shoulder Straps and Badges, Gold and Silver Laces, Cords, and Braids. Mohair Trimmings of all kinds. Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, and Cassimeres suitable for Military Garments.

ESTIMATES, PATTERNS, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MORENAS AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that they have just unpacked a CHOICE COLLECTION of GOODS received per s.s. BRINDISI, comprising :—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

TOYS.—Speaking Dolls and Mechanical Toys of great variety and prices.

ALBUMS.—A choice Collection for X'mas and New Year presentation.

CONFECTIONERY.

All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients.

Boiled Confectionery.
Foudant Creams.
Gelatine Gum Goods.
Liqueur Comfits.
Comfits.
Chocolate and Cream.
Cream Ices.
Lozenges.
Gum Goods.
Rocks.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

Very elegant and different in designs, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

A RARE COLLECTION OF CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

In fancy boxes, also in boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TURKISH DELIGHT.

RASPBERRY NOYEAU.

COLLARD AND BOWSER'S GOODS.

Everton Toffee, Butter Scotch, Butter Mint, Raspberry Toffee, Black Currant Toffee, Paraline Rock.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

Finest quality only, from the first Parisian Makers.

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS CRACKERS,

of great variety and attraction, from Annas 8 to Rs. 5 each box.

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS, FANCY BOXES,

In nests or filled with French Confectionery, Chocolate and Cream, very suitable for presentation.

OILMANSTORES FROM MOIR AND SONS AND CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.

From this season we have added this branch to our business and hope the public will give their support.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Whisky, Brandy, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Gin, Old Tom, Liquers, Beer, Stout, &c., &c.,

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
15, MEADOW-STREET.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East Street, POONA. — JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. — 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view :—

Cheap and High Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Chains.
Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Brooches.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi Suits and Full Suits.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Platedware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. — 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to
W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort ; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOAR AND CO.'S NEW STOCK
has been specially selected by Mr. Hoar.

HOAR AND CO.'S NEW STOCK
embraces every novelty.

HOAR AND CO.'S NEW STOCK
should be inspected by all.

HOAR AND CO.'S NEW STOCK
is very moderately priced.

HOAR AND CO.'S NEW STOCK
offers the best choice in India.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.} BOMBAY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
COMMENCING
THIS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. DAVE CARSON.
PROFESSOR S. S. AND CLARA

BALDWIN,

THOUGHT-READERS ! SPIRIT-EXPOSERS !
THE GREAT AMERICAN LAUGH-MAKERS.
150 Laughs in 150 Minutes.
The Funniest Entertainment in the World.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN has received long, flattering notices from Papers and Magazines in London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, Calcutta, etc., etc. He is endorsed by Professors in Nineteen Colleges. He has Commendatory Letters from over 1,000 Clergymen and Editors of Religious Papers. In many places the Clergy have recommended his expositions from their Pulpits.

Recently in England the social and scientific world have been interested in developments in THOUGHT READING, MIND FORCE, ODIC POWER, etc. Everyone of any literary pretensions has witnessed the recent entertainments ; and Spiritualism, Thought Reading, Mesmerism, are the theme of conversation in all aristocratic circles. Among many who have been most interested in the experiments are—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.
Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide.
His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester.
Her Grace the Duchess of Manchester.
Professor William B. Carpenter, C.B., M.D., LL.D. F.R.S.
Professor Thomas H. Huxley, LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S., etc.
Professor E. Ray Lankester, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Christ Church.

A few references outside of England are :—

Gen. U. S. Grant, Ex-President, U.S.A.
Gen. G. A. Garfield, late President, U.S.A.
The Marquis of Lorne, Governor of Canada.
The Princess Louise.
Lord Duffering, Ex-Governor of Canada.
Sir G. F. Bowen, Ex-Governor, Victoria.
Sir Arthur Kennedy, Ex-Governor of Queensland.

It is impossible to fully describe the marvellous and most amusing entertainment of the Baldwins. It is most laughable. The audiences fairly roar with merriment. Professor Baldwin's Great Coat Feat, Handcuff Feat, Rope Tying, etc., are all extremely funny. CLARA BALDWIN gives Clairvoyancy, in which she answers questions thought of by the audience, telling truly the Past and Future, reading people's secret thoughts.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN IS NOT MAGICIAN
NOR A SLEIGHT-OF-HAND PERFORMER.

THE BALDWINS perform and explain all the most Marvellous Feats of the best known Spirit Mediums, including the

SPIRIT BRIDE'S RECEPTION.

In this Startling Seance, IN THE BRIGHT LIGHT, and with a Committee of four well-known Citizens on the Stage, under conditions making Fraud and Trickery impossible, Materialized Faces and Forms of People who have been dead for years walk out in the light on the open Stage. MR. BALDWIN *guarantees that every Person will recognise at least One Face.*

£500 CHALLENGE HANDCUFF TEST.

Police and Constables are challenged and defied to bring their best irons, that melt away from Professor BALDWIN'S hands.

EXPLANATION AND EXPOSURES EACH EVENING.

NONE of PROFESSOR BALDWIN'S Marvellous feats have EVER BEEN GIVEN IN THIS TOWN. The names of some of his brilliant experiments have often been copied, and added to worn-out tricks of poor magicians, but Professor BALDWIN'S entire performance is NEW, ORIGINAL, and STARTLING, including BALDWIN'S London sensation.

FINDING A SMALL PIN
HIDDEN ANYWHERE BY THE COMMITTEE,
ALSO
READING THE NUMBERS ON A BANK-NOTE
Held in the pocket of the Committee man, and unknown to anyone.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 8	Rs. 32	Pit Seats	Rs. 2
Do. 4	,, 16	Pit..	Re. 1
Orchestra Stalls................................	,, 4	Back Seats	Ans. 8

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11-30.

☞ Educated natives, Parsee gentlemen and members of the Theosophical Society will be particularly interested in the Materialization of the Dead and in Mrs. Baldwin's Clairvoyant experiments.

SOLE PROPRIETOR...MR. GEORGE LINGARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.

No. 247 of 1883.

WHEREAS MISTREE BHAGWANDAS DAYARAM, inhabitant of Ahmedabad, in Mula Halus Pole in Panchpati, died in his dwelling house at Ahmedabad in the month of Aso Samvat 1937, leaving a house at Ahmedabad and a bungalow situated in Nagpada without the Fort at Bombay, and whereas BAI JADAB, widow of the said Bhagwandas Dayaram, inhabitant of Ahmedabad, has presented an application to the Judge of the said Zillah for the purpose of being formally recognized as heiress of the said Bhagwandas Dayaram. This is to give notice to all persons who may dispute the right of the said Bai Jadab, widow of Bhagwandas Dayaram, as heiress of the said Bhagwandas Dayaram, to appear in the Court of the said Zillah within one month from the date of this proclamation, there to enter their objections; and it is hereby declared that if no sufficient objection is offered before the expiration of that period the said Judge will forthwith proceed to receive proof of the said Bai Jadab, widow of Bhagwandas Dayaram's right and to grant her provided she shall appear entitled thereto, a certificate of heirship of the said Bhagwandas Dayaram, deceased.—Dated this 19th day of December 1883.

By Order,
G. R. KHANDEKAR,
Clerk of the Court.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Limited.

"Bombay, 17th November 1883.

"To the CHAIRMAN & DIRECTORS,
Colaba Land & Mill Company, Limited.

"GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with clause 52-53 of the Articles of Association of the Company we, the undersigned shareholders of the Company, request you will be good enough to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company at an early date to consider the following business:—

"To consider the propriety or otherwise of ordering out new Presses for the Scott Press.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,

[illegible]

Vurjeevundass Madowdass. J. Gerson da Cunha. Jehangeer Gustadjee.
[redacted] Nanabhoy Wadia. jee Jehangeerjee erwanjee Cursetjee erwalla, Sorabjee e Bottlewalla.

Merwanjee Rustomjee. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee. Pestonjee Ardaseer Kaka. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powala. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powala. Dorabjee Pallunjee."

rdance with the above requisition an AORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the rs of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 2nd 84, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Com. 1, Bruce Lane.

By order of the Board,
K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.

Bruce Lane, 17th December, 1883.

E is hereby given that the EXTRA-INARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited, convened for 2nd January, 1884, as above advertised has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 14th January, 1884, at 3 p. m.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Bruce Lane, 21st December 1883.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	As.
Alice; by Lord Lytton	1	8
American; by H. James, 2 Vols	1	4
Cabin on the Beach; by M. E. Winchester	3	4
Chaucer's Stories Simply Told; by M. Seymour	2	8
Cheep and Chatter; by A. Banks	2	4
Confidence; by H. James ... Re. 1 and	0	10
Cruise of the Reserve Squadron; by C. W. Wood	3	12
Daintree; by B. Heldmann	2	4
Daisy Miller: Four Meetings Longstaff's Marriage Benvolio; by H. James...Re. 1 and	0	10
Dingy House at Kensington	2	4
Dissector's Manual; by W. B. Clarke	3	12
Dr. Jolliffe's Boys; by L. Hough	2	4
Europeans; by H. James ... Re. 1 and	0	10
Facing the Footlights; by F. Marryat	2	4
Fallacies; by A. Sidgewick (International Scientific Series)	3	4
Family Herald, Vol. LI	3	0
Her Majesty's Bear; by E. H. Mitchell	3	4
Heroes of Britain in Peace and War; by E. Hodder	3	4
Hints on Business; by R. D. Urlin	2	4
How to Learn Russian; by H. Riola	8	0
In Colston's Days; by E. Marshall	3	4
Inch-Nook Stories; by Mrs. S. Leathes	1	8
International Episode, the Pension Beaurepas, the Point of View; by H. James, Re. 1-0 and	0	10
Intra-Thoracic Effusion; by N. Porritt	3	12
Jack O'Lanthorn; by H. Frith	1	8
Jacob Faithful; by Capt. Marryat	1	8
Kenneth's Children; by S. Austin	2	4
Leisure Hour for 1883	4	8
Life's Music; by E. E. Hornibrook	3	4
Little Folks	3	4
Madonna of the Future, a Bundle of Letters, the Diary of a Man of Fifty Engine Pickering; by H. James, Rs. 1-0 and	0	10
Manual of Tactics; by H. M. Hayes	3	12
Maria Edgeworth; by H. Zimmern	2	4
[redacted] by a Trollope	2	8
	0	10
	1	8
rsery; by W. T.	3	4
	6	12
	3	4
	1	0
	1	8
James, 2 Vols.	1	0
mes, 3 vols.	2	0
Roman Life in the Days of Cicero; by A. J. Church	3	4
Science Gleanings in many Fields; by J. Gibson	2	4
Siege of London, Madame De Mauves; by H. James	0	10
Tea Planter's Life in Assam; by G. M. Barker	4	12
Thorogoods Family; by R. M. Ballantyne	0	10
Through One Administration; by F. H. Burnett	3	12
Tribes of my Frontier; by Eha	5	8
Waif of the Sea; by K. Wood	1	8
Washington Square; by H. James, Re. 1-0 and	0	10
All Play; by J. Thorn	2	4
Arne; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Bimbi; by Ouida	3	4
Bridal March; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Captain Mansana; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Christmas Rose	0	6
Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family	3	4
Flower Maiden; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Golden Magnet; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
Happy Boy; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Henry Irving, Actor and Manager	0	10
John Ruskin's Life and Teaching; by J. M. Mather	1	8
Lyrical Recreations; by S. Ward	3	12
Magnhilds; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Military Men; by Capt. D. Fenton	0	6
Officer of the Watch	0	10
Robber Chief; by E. Burton	2	4
Self-Condemned; by Mrs. A. W. Hunt	2	4
Sidney Grey; by A. Keary	2	4
Silver Linings; by Mrs. R. Bray	2	4
Synnove Solbakken; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Wild Hyacinths; by Lady Hope	3	4
Bald Stories from English and European History; by W. H. D. Adams	3	4
Battles with the Sea; by R. M. Ballantyne	1	8
By Sheer Pluck; by G. A. Henty	3	4
Charles O'Malley; by C. Lever	0	6
Chatter-Box for 1883	3	4
City in the Sea	3	4
Clinical Notes on Cancer; by H. L. Snow	1	4
Dolly's Own Story; by L. C. Skey	1	0
English as She is Spoke	0	10
First Book of Euclid made Easy for Beginners; by W. Howards	3	4
Hart's Army List, October 1883	6	12
Hints in Sickness, Where to go and What to do; by H. C. Burdett	1	0
Laws Concerning Public Health; by W. R. Smith	19	12
Macaria; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
Margaret Fuller; by J. W. Howe	2	4
Only a Girl; by C. A. Jones	2	4
Pharaohs and their People; by E. Birkley	3	4
Phyllida; by F. Marryat	2	4
Quarterly Army List (Bombay)	2	0
Red Cross, and other stories; by Luigi	2	4
Abbey Mill; by E. Worboise	3	4
Beulah; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
Collected Essays on the Prevention of Pauperism; by Rev. W. L. Blackley	0	10
Cornish Stories; by M. G. Pearse	1	8
Fate of Castle Lowengard; by E. Stuart	3	0
Friends, though Divided; by G. A. Henty	3	4
George Washington; by W. M. Thayer	1	8
Golden Shaft; by C. Gibbon	0	6
Head of Medusa; by G. Fleming	1	4
Hetty Gray; by O. Mulholland	1	8
How it all Came Round; by L. T. Meade	1	8
Inez; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
In the Pond on the Hill; by Miss J. Young	1	4
Little Loo; by W. C. Russell	3	12
Lucile; by P. Meredith	2	4
Luther; by J. A. Froude	0	10
Madge's Mistake; by A. E. Armstrong	1	0
Memories of Seventy Years	4	12
Our Sceptered Isle; by A. MacDonald	2	4
Out-of-the-Way Place; by E. Stuart	2	4
Patriot Martyr	1	0
Paul Foster's Daughter; by D. Cook	3	4
Poppies and Pansies; by E. Marshall	3	4
Story of R. Land; by J. Baldwin	3	12
True Blue; by W. H. G. Kingston	2	4
Wigwam and the War-Path; by A. R. Hope	3	4
Wings of Courage and the Cloud-Spinner; by Mrs. Corkran	1	4
Winning an Empire; by G. Stebbing	3	4
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS, AND ANNUALS.		
Beeton's Christmas Number	0	10
Bow Bells Christmas Number	1	8
Good Words Christmas Number	0	6
Grant's Christmas Number	0	10
London Society Christmas Number	0	10
Pictorial World Christmas Number	1	0
Sunday Magazine Christmas Number	0	6
Young Ladies' Journal Christmas Number	1	8
Bow Bells Almanac	0	6
Cassell's Almanac	0	6
Greenway's Almanac	0	10
Illustrated London Almanac	0	10
Rimmell's Scented Almanac	0	8
Raphael's Almanac	0	8
Zadkeil's Almanac	0	8
Zadkeil's Astronomical Ephemeries	0	12
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Funny Folk's Annual	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Judy's Annual	0	10
Little Folks' Annual	0	10
Miss Braddon's Annual	0	10
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Deux Epaves; by G. De P. Deschenes	2	4
Le Premier Amant; by G. Duval	2	4
Les Theories De Tavernelle; by E. Delpit	2	4
Les Vieillards De Paris; by A. Corthey	2	4
L'Homme Tonnou; by Job	2	4
Train Rapide; by E. Texier	2	4
Valentia; by D. Stern	2	4
Victoire La Rouge, G. De Peyrebrune	2	4
Contes d'Automne; by L. De Ronchaud	2	4
La Princesse Sophia; by A. Belot	2	0
Le Baillon; by A. J. Dalsene	2	4
Le Meurtre de Bruno Galli; by T. Bentzon	2	4
Les Virtilards de Paris; by A. Corthey	2	4
Reine de Beaute; by A. Belot	2	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber on FRIDAY, the 4th of January, 1884, at half-past 1 o'clock, to confirm the nomination of the members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 21, 1883.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING BOXES,

FITTED with two Trays, one with stationery. Portfolio, Instrument Pad, cut glass Inkstand, and a small Drawer for petty cash, and the other Tray is plain. Size, 17 by 11 by 7. With Travelling Leather Cover and Nickled plated Keys. Price Rs. 75.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

REQUIRED for the QUETTA DIVISION, MILITARY WORKS, the following:—

TEAK PLANKS, 25,000 superficial feet of ¾ by 6 inches broad, in 15 feet and 17 feet lengths.
TEAK PLANKS, 5,000 superficial feet of 1 inch.
TEAK SCANTLINGS, 8,000 c. ft. under 15 feet in length.

The wood to be sound, free from knots, shakes and cracks, and to be well seasoned.

LEAD SHEETS, 90 cwts. of 6 lbs. per superficial foot.
BLACK IRON SHEETS, 4,500 numbers, 6' by 2'; 22 B. W. G.

To be delivered at Rindli to the P. W. D. Agents by the end of February, 1884. Rates tendered to include carriage and all expenses to Rindli.

Tenders to be forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Quetta Division, by the 20th January, 1884.

Orders will be issued by the 24th January, 1884.

JOHN DAY, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Quetta Division.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSICAL BOXES! MUSICAL BOXES! Just received a select consignment playing all sacred tunes (Sankey's). Also some plush ALBUMS and MARBLE ORNAMENTS well adapted for Xmas gifts. H. A. GEYER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perosham Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

COME and VISIT BARTON and CO.'S GIGANTIC XMAS TREE, Now Ready.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

XMAS TREE TOYS, XMAS GOODS, XMAS SWEETS, XMAS BISCUITS, XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in great varieties, XMAS BONBON CRACKERS, TOY CRACKERS, PICNIC and DINNER PARTY CRACKERS, &c., &c.—BARTON and Co. Limited, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

COME and VISIT BARTON, and CO.'S XMAS GOODS of the Latest Novelties.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

THOUSANDS of FANCY ARTICLES will be presented to the Children accompanying their Parents to visit our Christmas Grand Show Room.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR the Convenience of the PUBLIC we will keep our SHOW-ROOM OPEN till 9-30 p.m.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Gold, Silver, Diamond, Enamelled Jet, &c., &c., for poorest to the richest, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. BARTON & Co., Ld.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, will be OPENED TO-DAY.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS lately arrived wishes for daily Teaching. Good references, G. A.F., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

XMAS CAKES, Greeting Cards, Bonbon, Crackers, Comfits, Pastry, Turkish Delight, Biscuits, &c., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

CHRISTMAS TREES for sale, well grown plants of Araucarias, 5 to 10 feet high. Apply to Mr BROMLEY, near Railway Station, Mahim.

INDIAN CASHMERE and Nun's Cloth in the most fashionable colours, elegant silk costume made to order. Mrs. LAKE, Milliner and Dressmaker, Fort.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.—Bridal Veils, Wreaths, &c. Garnitures of Flowers for Bridal Dresses. Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate-st. Fort, Bombay.

D CO. B. V. R. CORPS.—Volunteers desirous of going to the Poona Camp of Exercise are requested to apply at once to Captain T. BLISSETT.

LECTURE by Rev. J. FORDYCE, of Simla, in Y. M. C. A. Room, Apollo-bunder, on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 8-15 p.m. Subject—"A regal spirit or true self-government." All are invited.

CHAMPAGNE GOLDLACK, extra, Rs. 42 per case of one dozen bottles. A small shipment just landed ex s. s. "Brindisi." Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row, West.

RARE CROTONS, FERNS, DRACÆNAS, ROSES, &c., and a large portable Conservatory, to be sold by AUCTION at Mr. COMBER'S Bungalow, Warden-road, Breach Candy, this morning, at 7 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—A choice and splendid selection of the newest and elegant designs, just landed ex s.s. "Australia" and "Britannia," at V. M. ANANDRAV and Co., No. 77, Cowasjee Patell Tank-road.

IGATPURI NEW YEAR'S BALL on 31st December 1883. Tickets Rs. 5 to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

FOR SALE, a Grey Arab GELDING, quiet, believed to be sound, 7-8 years old. Price, Rs. 400. Address "C.F.M.," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED for travellers Gents. and Ladies good double and single Terai Hats, Pith Hats, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Gladstone and other Bags. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Just unpacked Strap and Walking Shoes and Button, Boots.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TO LET, One Godown and one Office together in Tamarind Lane from the 1st January, 1884. Rent moderate. Apply to EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., Bombay

GRAND display of latest Novelties in Fancy Goods, Musical Chairs, Albums, Paris and China Sweets.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

BARLEY SUGAR, Butter Scotch, Italian Rock Pralines, burnt Almonds, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Bon-Bons, Christmas Cards.—PEARSE.

TORPEDOES, SWEETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Nougats, Croquettes, &c. Prize Packets, Conversation Lozenges, all cheap, and very good. —PEARSE, Confectioner.

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48, pints Rs. 26 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, Bombay, and to the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

WEDDING and Birthday presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a quite new HORIZONTAL ENGINE of 14 H.P., 14 dia.: 28 stroke, with an Expansion Regulating Valve and Sensitive Governor. Apply "M. N.," care of this paper.

WANTED, experienced SURVEYORS, who have some knowledge of Masonry work. Apply to Mr. Earnest E. Sawyer, Chief Engineer and Agent, W. I. P. Ry. Co., Ld., Marmagao.

HIGH FLASHING KEROSINE-OIL, "Snowflake" brand, 150° test, price Rs. 5 per case with patent iron screw tops. A small consignment recently arrived. Apply GODOWN KEEPER, Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish —DEVARENNE & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amount to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £850,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Tonnage Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to [illegible]

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, Mince meat, mince pies, chocolate creams, American caramels, &c. PEARSE Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH SCENES.
COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS,

On levelled boards, 7 by 9, each Re. 1-12.

Burnham Beeches.
Wargrave Church.
Abingdon Abbey.
Fairlight Glen, Hastings.
Watersmeet, Lynmouth.
At Maidenhead.
Greenlands, Henley.
Virginia Water.
Great Marlow Lock
Lovers Walk, Matlock, Bath.
Abingdon Lock.
Crawford Bridge, Matlock.
Avenue, Virginia Water.
Silver Beach, ditto.
Swan Inn, Streatly.
Matlock Bath.
Fish-market, Hastings.
Forest Hotel, Chingford.
Cheapstead Castle.
University Barges, Oxford.
Furness Abbey.
Avenue, Epping Forest, Winter.
Sonning Bridge.
Iffley Lock.
Nuneham Cottages, Cleave Mill.
Cookham Church.
Magpie Island.
Windsor Castle.
Abingdon Weir.
Ilfracombe Church.
Brighton Pier.
Road to Fairlight.
Hurley Lock.
Sonning Church.
University Boat House, Oxford.
Raglan Castle.
Nuneham Bridge.
Oakley Court, Bray.
Great Malrow Bridge.
Hastings Castle,
Down Place, Bray.
Waterfall, Virginiawater.

View from Woodside Bridge, Lynmouth.

THACKER and Co., Limited.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN MEDICINE.
WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.—PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.

June 24. 1883.

Mr. FRANK WESTON,

Dear Sir,—Under my personal notice, so many wonderful cures have been effected by your celebrated medicine, the WIZARD OIL, that I feel constrained to offer you some slight tribute of my estimation for its curative qualities. For Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago Spasms, and Internal Disorders, the WIZARD OIL has worked wonders, whilst Colic, Headache and Toothache are dissipated under its magic influence in a very short time. Numbers of my relatives and friends, suffering as above, have been cured by using your WIZARD OIL which has never failed. For many years I have constantly used your WIZARD OIL and MAGIC PILLS, and believe them to be the safest, surest, and best medicines known,—I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

L. LASSEN,
Chairman of the Victorian Stock Exchange,
Collins-street, West, Melbourne.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL and MAGIC PILLS.
Weston's Wizard Oil and Magic Pills.

Weston's Sugar-coated Vegetable Magic Pills, with the published formulæ enclosed with each package, are sold in bottles only with glass stoppers, and printed directions for use wrapped around each package.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Central, Byculla, and Malabar Hill EXCHANGES will be CLOSED from 5 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING the 24th instant, until the morning of the 26th instant.

By order
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of MILL STORES for the above Company, to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1884.

The tenders must be returned on or before the 22nd inst. at 12 o'clock noon. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 41, Rampart Row. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1883.

NOTICE.—No. 5,684.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, up to noon on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1884, for the supply for one year by contract of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS for the use of the Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

2. Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.

3. Tender forms can be had at this office, and should be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5693 of 1883-84.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to noon of the 4th January 1884 for the supply by Contract of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES at Bombay for one year, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1885-86.

2. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at the office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed form of Tender and Schedule, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tender being treated as *informal*.

3. Tenders are to be superscribed, "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) required as deposit.

6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5692 of 1883-84

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 12 noon of the 3rd January 1884 for the supply by Contract of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contracts for the year 1885-86.

2. Printed form of Tender and Schedules of the articles to be supplied can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz:—"Tendered rates," "Per" and "Amount at the tendered rates" or omission of totals will render the tender *informal* and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one, or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply, each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

7. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited as shown in the schedules.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this yard, which are sealed and kept in his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

OPENING of a BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE at MOTI CHOWK ADITWAR PEIT, POONA.

The public are advised that on and after the first of January, 1884, a Branch Booking Office will be opened at Moti Chowk, Aditwar Peit, Poona City, for the Booking of First, Second and Third Class Passengers to all Stations on this Railway and Stations of connected Railways with which through-booking arrangements are at present in force.

Tickets purchased at Moti Chowk will be available at Poona Station on the day of issue, and also up to the last out going Train the following day.

Passengers' Luggage will not be booked at Moti Chowk but at the Station.

Parcels up to twenty seers in weight will be booked from the Moti Chowk Office to all Stations of this Railway and also to any Station on foreign Railways with which this Company have through-booking arrangements.

Information as to Trains, Fares, &c., will be afforded by the Clerk in charge of Moti Chowk Office on application.

The Office will be open daily from 9-0 A.M. to 7-0 P.M. Railway time.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twentieth of December, 1883.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES POWER, late clerk in the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
J. NAGGS, late Ticket Collector, G.I.P. Railway, Sukker.
MATHIAS PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
JAMES ROLSTON, late a Fitter, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HENRY HISS, late of Calcutta.
DAVID HALLIDAY, late Superintendent, School of Industry, Rutnagherry.
ANTHONY VINCENT VAZ, late a Goanese Inhabitant of Amraoti.
PAUL GANESH RAO, late Native Student, St. John's Mission House, Mazagon.
CHARLES HENRY SEDDON, late a Lieut. in H. M.'s 5th Regt. B. N. L. I.
JOHN MAYBURY, late Engineer, Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ahmedabad.
FRANCIS HASTING TOONE GORDON CUMMING, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 26th November, 1883.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for passing the following Resolutions:—

I. That it is advisable in the interest of the Company that their land, buildings and factories at Broach and Pallej should be sold for the best price obtainable.

II. That the Directors of the Company be authorized to sell and dispose of either by public auction or private contract, and either together or separately or in detail and generally in such manner and at such price as may seem to them to be most advantageous, the abovementioned properties together with the buildings, machinery, fixtures, stock in trade, good will and appurtenances thereto belonging, the sale in the event of its being by public auction to be subject to a reserved price to be previously fixed by the Directors; and that the Directors be authorized in the name and on behalf of the Company to enter into such agreements and to sign such deeds and documents as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out completing any such sale or sales as aforesaid.

III. That in the event of the Directors not being able to complete a sale of the said properties, or any part thereof, upon terms which they consider advantageous, they shall take such measures as they may think proper for the purpose of preserving the properties unsold or rendering them remunerative to the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

The Broach Cotton Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th Dec., 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c., SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTATION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

An invoice containing very fancy glass ornaments, such as writing requisites in great varieties, table ornaments, toilet sets, jewel boxes, scent frames, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, biscuit boxes, ice buckets, sugar basins, coffee cups and saucers, spoons and forks, lamps, and various other fancy articles suitable for Christmas presentation.

A large collection of remnant pieces of woollen cloth in varieties.

A splendid assortment of oleographs in gilt frame.

An invoice of celebrated John Moir & Son's provision, consisting of vegetable, fish, mutton, soup, jelly, fruits in syrup, paste, &c. Will sell in small lots to suit purchasers.

10 cases aniline dye.
6 " cigarette paper books.

ON COMMISSION.

Fire and burglar proof safes of sizes, richly painted in mahogany wood colour.

Paul Dubois & Co.'s St. Eulalia medoc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd Dec., 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a rare and choice collection of crotons, dracænas, ferns, roses, &c., also a very handsome glass fernery, the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

The plants are all of the rarest varieties and exceedingly well grown.

Catalogues are ready and the plants on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of Government—

1 fur cap, 1 seal satin cap, 7 sets of miniature portraits, 1 military cap embroidered, 1 chanchi belt embroidered, 1 album containing photos of sites in Central India.

On account of the concerned to close account—

E J No. 1 30—39 bundles round and square steel ½ to ¼.
31-40—10 bars square steel ¾ inch.

1 case Charles Letts's diaries.

1 mahogany grand square piano, iron framed, by Broadwood and Son.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome silver grey blood arab horse.
1 do English-built buggy by Edwin Kesterton.
1 English-made strong handsome cart by Laurie and Marner.
An American open phaeton.
1 dark chesnut half Arab pony, 7 years, 13-2, a very good mover, perfectly quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 do do glass fronted miniature brougham.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Fort, Hornby Road, a little far on the north side of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of J. W. DURIE, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days beforhe the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and costly household furniture, such as English-made large glass-door, side board, large blackwood telescope dining-table, handsome large 8 light hanging chandelier by "Green and Winer," handsome large open carved chiffonier, handsome large pier glasses in gilt-frame, handsome large open carved blackwood screen, &c., &c., the property of M. P. Tuback, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd, and on MONDAY, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed by Mr. Muncherjee Palonjee Writer to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort—

Several consignments of new goods of English and Continental manufactures suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents and well worthy of inspection, consisting of handsome China breakfast services, fancy sweetmeat boxes with covers, tobacco jars, &c., ivory China table service, very rich cut crystal glassware, best electroplated table goods, fancy China toys of various descriptions, fancy trays, handsome Bahemain glassware consisting of toilet sets, water vases and pots, centre stands, rose water bottle, punch bowl, tobacco boxes, fish bowls, handsome bronze and brass 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging and sliding lamps, glass pedstal, duplex lamps with punkah tops, billiard and hall lamps, veranda lamps, very handsome oleographs in gilt frames, water coojas, &c., choice perfumery, soaps, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANE PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuages or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 30 and 31, and bounded on the east by the Parell-road, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the north partly by the property of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, partly by the property of Tezpali Khetsy, partly by the property of Kessowjee Nuthoo, and partly by the public drain, and which said premises are called or known by the name of "Morningtom Villa."

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Syed Abdool Rahman-street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Framjee Dadabhoy Cooper, one of the executors of the last will of the late Dadabhoy Kookajee Cooper, and the administrator of the property and credits of the said testator, and in any wise concerning his last will, the following landed property, viz—

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26 and situate on the west side of Syed Abdool Rahman-street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square-yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 57, new survey No. 2704, old survey No. 2-2881, and new survey No. 1346 and bounded on the east by the said Syed Abdool Rahman-street, on the west by a halalcore passage, on the north by the house of Mahomedally Noorodeen Banatwalla, and on the south by the house of Ebramjee Futtabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 8 lbs. 44 ins.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 " " T cloth.
10 cases prints.

A quantity of diamond jewellery consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, rings, &c.

1 double barrelled breach-loading rifle in case by Cogswell and Harrison.

1 breach-loading rifle with shot barrel in case by Wm. and Jno. Rawbone.

1 Superior porcelain blue bordered dinner service in 58 pieces.

On account and at the risk of Joonus Hajee Haroon—
1 pair silk trousers.
1 gold embroidered scarf.

On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Curimbhoy—
F T and Co. 1908—2 cases Army bleechers (boots).

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built first size circular front brougham.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to sell by auction on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, the capital household furniture and effects, comprising carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely, reclining couches, easy and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet, marble-topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c, dining-room table, sideboard, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and washhand tables, almirahs, brass and iron beldstead, children's cots, Cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oil and water-colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographs, and a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight-day clock, and hatstand; also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plate, all bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.

Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.

Also a valuable collection of plants, including a large variety of miniature palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, roses, dracænas, &c., &c.

Also an English-built canoe-shaped barouche by Kesterton, and a grey Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 26th instant.

N.B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 7 o'clock.

The property of another gentleman—

A light well built dog-cart in thorough good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate near Mallar, in Salsette, Tannah Zilla.

By order of Mr. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Madhavrao Bhasker, and Juggonath Madhavrao, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1884, at 4 p.m., in one lot, two valuable villages together with the garden and dwelling-house standing thereon, hereinunder more particularly described.

Further information of particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, Solicitors for the mortgagee.—Bombay, 11th December, 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam village called Valnai, together with the bungalow or dwelling-house and the garden forming the compound thereof and all other lands including sooti land, situate in the said village in the Mallar district, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette, zilla Tanna, bounded on the east by the marks of the town of Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village, on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly river, and on the north and south by the marks of Cusba Mallar, which said lands were formerly occupied partly by the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and partly by cultivators and now partly by the said Dulputbhoy Bhuggoobhoy and partly by cultivators; and,

SECONDLY.—All that Enam village called Wudwan, together with the oart, mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar district, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, Zilla Tanna, bounded on the east by the two brooks appertaining to this and the village of Ankoorly respectively running, east and west from the top of the hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situated in a northerly direction with the land marks of Cusba Mallar, on the west and south by the marks of Cusba Mallar, and on the north by a cattle passage or "gowan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and now of the said Dulputbhoy Bhuggoobhoy.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS, RAFTERS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone-bunder, by order of Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narrelwalla—

About 700 teak logs and rafters, 10 to 40 feet in length, also teak and junglewood scantlings, boards, &c.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Carnac-road, near the Cash Bazaar, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Shantaram Juggonath closing his business, comprising blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January next, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee, Roopchund Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia—

3 pair pearl bangles called raeful.
1 emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald pendant called "tamanioo."
1 pear and ruby earring.
4 diamond and emerland ear-rings.
1 pair of diamond ear-rings.
1 pair pearl ear-rings.
1 pair emerald and diamond ear-rings.
3 diamond emerald ruby rings.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1883.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & CO.

FOR SALE.—The property of H. E. the GOVERNOR. A chestnut English HORSE, "Dane John," 6 years, 15-3; well-bred, a passed charger, and a good hack.

Also a Bay Arab Galloway (gelding), 6 years, a good hack, and goes in harness. Both the above are open to Veterinary Examinations. Apply to Capt. MORSLEY MAYNE, Government House, Parel, or to LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Bellasis-road, Byculla.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1883.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and-a-half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from the 22nd to the 31st December (both dates inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to the 15th January 1884, inclusive.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the nineteenth of December 1883.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned will, under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, exhibit a collection of English-made Educational Furniture and Apparatus in the hall of the old Elphinstone Institution early in February. As it is very desirable that country-made apparatus should also be exhibited, makers of all kinds of school desks, blackboards, maps, diagrams, slates, copy books, pencils and other educational appliances are invited to communicate with the undersigned at his head office, Poona. Space will be provided free of charge for all suitable exhibits.

T. B. KIRKHAM,
Educational Inspector, Central Division.

15th December, 1883.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

Ladies'	Kid and Cloth Shoes and Boots	per pair.	Rs. 3 to 6
"	White Kid Gloves	"	" 1
"	Black and colored silk Gloves	"	" 1
Gent's	White Kid Gloves	"	" 2
"	Black felt Hats	each	" 6 to 7-8
"	Dress Hats	"	10 to 12
"	Argosy Braces	per pair	" 2 and 3
"	Boots and Shoes	"	" 6 to 10
"	Fancy Neckties	each	" 1 & 1-8
"	Tweed Suits	"	" 10 to 15
"	Cashmere Suits	"	" 15 to 25
"	Superior broadcloth dress suits	"	" 50 to 80
"	Good white and colored Shirts	"	" 36

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.

BILLIARDS!!!

The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.

BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.

Refreshments ready at all hours.

WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.

WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.

The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.

EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... " 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. " 200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. " 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. " 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make

Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	"	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for larger consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow

BECOME A DEAD SHOT
BY USING
THE "GEM" PATENT AIR-GUNS.
AA
B

THE newest, cheapest, and most perfect Air-Guns in the market; and excellent weapons for practice and entertainment in halls, gardens, fields, &c., &c.

At from 25 to 30 yards they give most precise and powerful shots which even at these distances are capable of piercing ¼ in. to ½ in. deal boards, and therefore are quite strong enough to kill birds, rabbits, &c.

Both darts and balls can be used, and as neither caps or cartridges are required with the "Gem," the shot is unaccompanied by any noise, report, or recoil; and no cleaning is required afterwards. There is no fear of explosion or any other danger.

One thousand shots can be projected from these Guns at a cost of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3; therefore considering the expense for cartridges, &c., required for other Guns it is evident that the "Gun" repays itself in a very short time. The Guns are well finished and proved before leaving the manul factory; stocks are nicely varnished and polished; locks, &c., nickled and barrels blued, complete with 12 darts, 200 balls, and 1 pincer (for extracting darts from wood targets)—Rs. 35.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £840,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£220,000

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Per doz quarts.		Per 2 doz. pints.	
CHAMPAGNE.					
Champagne, R & R	Rs.	24	0		–
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	"	33	0		–
Heidsick's Dry Monopole		...			60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.					
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs.	32	0	Rs.	34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	"	37	0	"	39 0
Goldlack, extra	"	42		"	44 0
MOSELLE.					
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.					
Josephshöefer (still)	"	24	0		...
STILL HOCKS.					
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.					
Laubenheimer	Rs.	16	0	Rs.	19 0
Deidesheimer	"	17	0	"	20 0
Geisenheimer	"	..		"	21 0
Leibfraumilch	"	22	0	"	25 0
Steinwein	"	22	0		..
Hochheimer Berg	"	26	0	"	29 0
Rudesheimer	"	26	0	"	29 0
Marcobrunner	"	..		"	33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	"	36	0		..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.					
Laubenheimer	Rs.	14	0	Rs.	
Moselblumchen	"	16	0	"	19 0
Niersteiner	"	..		"	19 0
Hochheimer	"	..		"	23 0
Brauneberger	"	20	0		..
Liebfraumilch	"	23	0	"	26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	"	23	0	"	26 0
Rudesheimer	"	28	0		..
Josephshöefer	"	29	0	"	32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	"	33	0	"	36 0
Steinberger	"	33	0	"	36 0
Scharzhofberger	"	41	0	"	44 0
Johannisberger	"	42	0	"	45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.					
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.					
Sauternes	Rs.	19	0		..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.					
Haut Sauternes	"	22	0	"	25
ITALIAN WINES.					
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.					
Barbera	Rs.	16	0		..
Vin Girginlino Secco	"	16	0		..
Barolo	"	18	0		..
Nebialo	"	18	0		..
Monforte Wine	"	20	0		..
Vin Pinot Bianco	"	22	0		..
CLARETS.					
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.					
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14	0	Rs.	16 0
Les Canons	"	17	0	"	19 0
Chateau Leoville	"	20	0		..
Chateau Lafitte	"	24	0		..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.					
Listrac Medoc	"	15	0		..
Cru de Barreyre	"	19	0		..
Chateau La Begorce	"	24			..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.					
Medoc	Rs.	11	0	Rs.	13 0
St. Estephe	"	13	0	"	15 0
Haut Canon	"	14	0	"	17 0
Margaux	"	17	0	"	19 0
Chateau Larose	"	..		"	28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.					
St. Estephe	Rs.	13	0		..
St. Julien	"	23	0		..
BURGUNDY.					
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.					
Volnay	Rs.	22	0		..
Chambertin	"	28	0		..
BRANDY					
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs.	22	0		–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	"	25	0		–
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	"	26	0		–
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac * * * Very Old	"	34	0		–
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	"	24	0		–
Do. Gold labels, blue Capsules A. L. Boiteau & Co.	"	30	0		–
WHISKY.					
Bon Accord	Rs.	22	0		...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	"	22	0		...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	"	22	0		...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	"	23	0		...
Do. do. * *	"	25	0		...
BEER.				Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli	Rs.	6	8	Rs.	4 4
Pilsener Beer	"	..	0	"	4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	"	..		"	4 0
Lagerbier	"	5	0		–
Romford Bitter Ale	"	5	0		–
Kaiser Beer	"	6	0	"	4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	"	4	8	"	3 0
				Per doz. Impl. pints	
Romford Light Bitter Beer		6	0	"	4 0
SUNDRIES.					
Italian Vermouth	Rs	18	0		..
Do. do. (Superior)	"	20	0		..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	"	11	0		..
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	"	8	0		6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1	1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1	3
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2	8
Do. do. (small)		1	8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	tin	1	8
Do. do. do.		0	13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1	6
Do. do. do.		0	12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1	6
Do. do.		0	12
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)		1	6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)		1	6
Hasenpain (Hare Pate)		1	4
Gaenzebherpain (Goose Liver Pate)		1	12
Celery		0	14
Do.		0	10

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments or supplies of wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 10th December, 1883.

NOTICES.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

THE FUNDS OF THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
AMOUNT TO UPWARDS OF
SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING,
AND ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Mortgages	£1,099,755	11	8
Loans on Policies within their value	301,422	12	9
House Property	179,519	15	10
Government Securities	419,887	13	3
Stocks and Debentures	136,448	4	4
Feu-duties	17,434	15	10
Reversions	27,969	8	9
Life rents purchased	1,122	2	11
Loans upon Personal Security	78,903	3	5
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	255,854	8	0
Interest due and accrued	52,469	4	4
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	307,997	2	9
	£6,078,784	3	1

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1883.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... Dec. 29th, 5h. 21·0m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 22	3rd Winter Ember Day Calcutta Races. Town Council, 2 p.m. Colaba Press Co., 2 p.m Broach Cotton Co., 3 p.m.	6 31	5 27	4 56m 6 27a	— — 0 12a
Sun. 23	4th Sunday in Advent	6 31	5 27	5 50m 7 51a	0 14m 1 8a
Mon. 24	Christmas Eve. Municipal Corporation Meeting. Banks closed.	6 32	5 28	6 48m 8 55a	1 30m 1 57a
Tu. 25	Christmas Day. Banks closed.	6 32	5 28	7 48m 9 37a	2 39m 2 36a
Wed. 26	St. Stephen—Boxing Day. Banks closed. Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Vol. Rifle Meeting, Coorla. Calcutta Races. Arrival of English Mail, evening.*	6 33	5 29	8 42m 10 12a	3 28m 3 12a
Thr. 27	St. John's Day. Bombay Vol. Rifle Meeting, Coorla. Gondal Agricultural Show. Duke of Edinburgh landed at Calcutta, 1869.	6 33	5 29	9 30m 10 46a	4 7m 3 47a
Fri. 28	Innocents' Day. Salsette and Bassein taken, 1774. Bombay Vol. Rifle Meeting, Coorla. Gondal Agricultural Show.	6 34	5 30	10 13m 11 17a	4 42m 4 20a

* Left Aden per s.s. Assam, at 9 p.m. on the 20th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 23.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 47 and 49.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 438 and 398.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer.
Anthem—"Plead thou my Cause."—Mozart.

Daily Prayers in the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at 5-15.

The offertories will be devoted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 53 and 323.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 217, 202 and 51.
Offertory for poor at Kamatipura.

CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 60, 59, and 190.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 60, 62, and 59
Offertory for Indo-British Institution.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 47, 323 and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 47, 53, and 49.

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 46, 50, and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 51, 212, and 23.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

The offertory will be for the European and Eurasian Relief Fund.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 53, 49, and 52.

CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns, 60 and 62.

METHODIST CHURCH.

At Grant-road, on Sunday.
Morning, 8-30—Sermon by Rev. Geo. Bowen.
Evening at 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. Mansell.

At Dean Lane Hall, Fort, on Sunday.
Morning, 11 o'clock—Sermon by Dr. Stone.
Evening at 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. C. P. Hard.

On Xmas Day.
Morning, at 8-30—Dr. Stone will preach at the Grant road, M. E. Church.

Singing by the children of the Sunday Schools of Grant-road, Fort, and Mazagon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be Divine Service on board the s.s. Clan Grant, in the Harbour at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning and on board the s.s. Clan Drummond in the Prince's Dock at the same hour. For those from shore purposing to attend the Harbour Service a Steam Launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely. Captains, Officers and Seamen are cordially invited to attend.

HARBOUR MISSION.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Sailors' Home.
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Harbour.
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Ship Falls of Dee, Prince's Dock.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Professor Baldwin, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Burmah (s), from Bussorah; Mount Tabor (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Verona (s), for London; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Scindia and Bokhara entered, and the s.s. Chandernagore, Lombardy, and Verona left, the dock yesterday.

THEFT.—Mr. Shean, living in Clare-road, Byculla, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft from his premises of a revolver of the "bulldog" pattern, valued at Rs. 30.

A VAGRANT.—F. J. Cowden, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE STRANGERS' HOME 'XMAS DINNER.—The Superintendent of the Strangers' Home wishes to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 10 from "Tiger" as a Xmas present to the Home.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER.—We hear that Professor and Madame Haselmayer are engaged to perform next Wednesday at Baroda before His Highness the Gaekwar.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th December was 89,785 maunds, and in money Rs. 31,809, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

AN INTERIM ORDER.—Mr. L. Singer, of the late firm of L. Singer and Co., applied yesterday to Mr. Justice Bayley, the Commissioner in Insolvency, for an interim order for six months. The application was granted.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday last in a wood depôt at Dadar, but it was extinguished before any serious damage had been done. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a fire-place in the depôt. The damages are estimated at Rs. 31.

A CORRECTION.—A mistake occurred in our report of the proceedings at Wednesday's sitting of the Insolvency Court. Mr. C. A. Graves applied, not for an interim order as stated, but for his final discharge in a matter which was before the Court some four years since. A rule *nisi* for a final discharge was granted him.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Toolseeram Govind, living at Elphinstone-bunder, reported to the police that on the night of the 19th instant his house was broken into, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 130-4, stolen therefrom.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—Dr. H. E. Banatvala is appointed lecturer on Indian diseases and therapeutics at the London Zenana Medical Mission School. Mr. R. D. Sethna, B. A., LL. B., who proceeded to England some time ago to qualify himself for the Bar, is appointed lecturer in Marathi at the London University.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Abdool Cadur Ebrahim, a street hawker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession three watches, of the collective value of Rs. 100, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Failing to account for their possession, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a further term of three months' imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mr. Beramjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Grennan, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with driving his vehicle, a mail-phaeton, on the evening previous, at Queen's-road, in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Hormusjee and Bomanjee, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Pherozshaw said that the horse took fright at a railway whistle and bolted. It was only with great difficulty the horse was subsequently pulled up. The summons was dismissed.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Cassum Fazul, Lalkhan Sooltankhan, and Shaik Lal Mahomed were yesterday convicted, upon two separate charges, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing cashmere shawls, cotton sheets, blankets, and a coat, of the collective value of Rs. 55, the property of two persons; and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 with receiving the property with a guilty knowledge. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, being notorious characters, were called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over themselves in Rs. 500 each and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 250 each, to be of good behaviour for a period of twelve months.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—The bachelors' ball has now passed beyond the stage of rumour, and is announced to take place in February. As it is intended to be a fancy dress ball, it was well to give plenty of time for those who wish to get their

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dresses out from home, lest it happen that it become a question whether the mail containing the precious box arrive just in time or just too late. I am not sure, however, that those who order their dresses out thus get as much amusement or excitement out of the preparation as those who are content with the work of the local artist or the versatile talent of the verandah-sitting dirzy, personally superintended. There must be a vast amount of pleasurable excitement to be got out of watching the brilliant idea, which the originator fondly believes has struck him or her for the first time, gradually assuming form and colour, while each "trying-on" time is marked by alternate hope and fear.—*Bombay Correspondent, Madras Mail.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. and Miss Mackenzie.
For Aden.—Mrs. Nowrojee.

HIGH COURT.—December 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A DISPUTE AMONG CHINAMEN.

APOO ASSIM AND OTHERS *vs.* HALIMABEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the plaintiffs, moved for a rule *nisi* and interim injunction to restrain the defendants from alienating, or in any way dealing with, the property of the Chinese community situated in Erskine-road, and for the appointment of a receiver. The plaintiffs are the leading members of the community of Chinamen in Bombay. In 1859 the Chinese community purchased certain immoveable property in Erskine-road for the use and benefit of poor Chinamen in Bombay, and devoted it to religious and charitable purposes. In 1873 the community appointed Cassum Sam, Asee Ajee, and Walton Johnson as managing trustees of the property. Cassum Sam, however, alone acted as manager and trustee, and entered into possession of the property and received the rents thereof. Subsequently, in consequence of his having attempted to alienate the property, a meeting of the community was convened on the 15th February, 1877, and Yath and Chow Achim, Chinamen, were appointed managers and trustees in place of the others. They called upon Cassum Sam to deliver up possession and account for the rents of the property, but he having neglected to do so, a suit was filed in the High Court against the former trustees. Under the suit a reference was made to the Commissioner to take an account of the rents, &c., but the inquiry is not concluded, and no report has been made by the Commissioner. Yath died in Bombay in 1881, and Chow Achin now resides in Calcutta, while Cassum Sam died in Bombay in October, 1882. The first defendant alleged that she was the lawful widow of Cassum Sam, and that the other defendants were his legitimate children; and that as such they were absolutely and beneficially entitled to the property. They were not the widow and legitimate children of Cassum Sam, and had wrongfully appropriated the property of the community. His lordship granted Mr. Starling's application, with an interim injunction.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE WHEAT TRADE AND RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

Bombay Samachar :—The extent to which the wheat trade with England has developed within a few years has stimulated the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other mercantile bodies throughout India to agitate strongly in favour of railway extensions on a grand scale. But it would not do to construct more railways simply for the benefit of those who are engaged in the trade, because, if the Government were to yield to the clamour which is now raging high, and issue the loans which would be necessary for the purpose, the burden of Indian debt would be greatly increased. If there be any truth in the argument that the opening of more railways would be very remunerative, how is it that the agitators do not think of benefiting themselves by starting private companies for the purpose of carrying out the works? The Supreme Government have before them many questions of far greater importance to India which have a prior claim upon their attention. We may mention that among the works which would really be beneficial to India, is the construction of more canals for the purposes of irrigation.

In another article the same paper bewails the ever-increasing export of wheat from this country to England. It cites the opinion of Mr. James Caird that the growth of grains of all sorts in India is not proportionate to the number of the population, and declares that the scarcity of such a nutritious article as wheat is likely to tell upon the people before long. Already a cry has been raised in the Punjab, where the inhabitants use wheat as their staple article of food, that the price of the grain is steadily rising, and the supply is not equal to the demand. The writer hopes that, in view of these facts, the Government of Lord Ripon will not pay any attention to the selfish demand of merchants for more railways, in order to give additional facilities for the carriage of grain.

BENGAL.

A Public Benefactor.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar is in a most liberal manner (in commemoration of his installation) about to lay out some thousands of rupees on the improvement of the Town Hall at Darjiling. This, together with his loans to the Water Works, Club and Girls' Schools, makes the Maharaja a public benefactor to that station where he is the largest land and house holder.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Communication Direct between Madras and the Straits.—The s. s. M. Meanatchy, which has on various occasions visited Madras, arrived here yesterday, on her maiden voyage to this coast under her new ownership, the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, a concern which owns a large number of high-class steamers employed principally in and around Dutch East India waters. The M. Meanatchy is intended to ply regularly between Madras and Penang and Singapore, and as she has good saloon accommodation, she offers a favourable opportunity to any one wishing a pleasant sea trip, or desirous of visiting the attractive and interesting Straits.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Murree as a Summer Capital for the Punjab.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was much pleased with his visit to Murree; and the question whether it shall become the summer home of the Punjab Government instead of Simla, is now within the range of practical politics. The Lahore paper says :—"We strongly protested against the latter proposal; and the difficulties in the way of going to Murree are just as great as those in the case of Dalhousie. There is no building at Murree, any more than at Dalhousie, which could be made a Government House. It would be necessary to build a Government House, and this would take two years; and would run into a much larger sum than could possibly be spared. We can hardly think that when the figures come to be looked into, the Punjab Government, which cannot find money to spare on much more urgent projects, will be willing to incur the large expense involved in a move from Simla to Murree. Moreover, this expense would be accompanied by an actual sacrifice. Barnes' Court at Simla would have to be sold at a loss; and a great deal of the money that has been spent hitherto at Simla would be thrown away. Different estimates are given of the cost of a move from Simla; but perhaps it would not be too much to say that four lakhs would hardly cover it all."

The Encroachments of the Indus.—One of the subjects which will probably be brought before the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, when he reaches Dera Ismail Khan, will be that of the recent encroachments of the Indus. Some few months ago serious alarm was felt for the safety of the cantonments; and, although the latest report is more favourable, they are still in some, though not immediate, danger. A good deal of money—over a lakh of rupees—was spent in making Dera Ghazi Khan safe from a river flood; and a large sum might be spent on training works for the Indus near Dera Ismail. It is possible, however, that there may be some little difficulty as to who is to bear the cost. The works on the Indus, for the safety of Dera Ghazi Khan, were met from Provincial funds, but much against the wish of the Punjab Government, which has rather let in for it; and will probably object to incurring further expenditure at Dera Ismail on works that should properly be paid for by the Imperial Government.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. There were also present Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, J. R. Duxbury, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, D. S. Kemp, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Husain Khan, Captain Henry Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, P. Peterson, Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, C. Agnew Turner, E. F. Underwood, and Vandravandas Purshotumdas.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACTS.

On the motion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee the preamble of the Committee's report on the subject of the proposed amendments in the Municipal Acts in connection with the new local self-government scheme was adopted. The preamble has already appeared in these columns.

The Corporation then considered the draft amendments as approved by the Committee. The first two sections as recommended by the Committee having been adopted,

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, in laying the third section, said the words "the city" shall mean the city of Bombay, and shall include the entire town and island of Bombay, and the Port of Bombay as the same may from time to time be defined by any law, notification, or otherwise.

A good deal of the time of the Corporation was occupied in discussing the definition which Colonel Merewether said when coupled with the definition of the word "land" as occurring in the draft amendments would give certain powers to the Municipality in relation to the shipping in the harbour which had never been contemplated. He further pointed out that in the definition of the word "vehicle" was included a truck, which might mean hand trunks that were being used in warehouses and docks. The wording of the section was that "vehicled conveyance of every description capable of being used in the public streets" should be called a "vehicle." Colonel Merewether then proposed as an amendment to add to the section that the Commissioner should have power to exempt from payment such hand trucks as might be used only in workshops, mills, and warehouses, such use causing no expenditure of Municipal funds.

The Municipal Commissioner in a lengthy speech explained that hand trucks which were used in docks and warehouses and which were not intended to be plied in the streets of Bombay had been exempted from payment. He further assured Colonel Merewether that the definition of the word "city" would not invest the Municipal Commissioner with powers which he apprehended it would. It was, however, desirable that the Municipality should, as in the case of other cities similarly situated, have the control of the harbour with a view to sanitation.

In the course of further discussion it was pointed out by members that the sections in question did not fall within the scope of the committee who were appointed for the purpose of suggesting amendments in the Acts only in connection with the new local self-government scheme. It was stated that the sections had nothing whatever to do with the scheme of self-government, and that they appeared in the report through mistake.

The discussion then dropped, and the Corporation proceeded to consider sections relating to the Municipal Constitution.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee "that the Corporation shall, except during the intervals between the death, resignation or disqualification of any member and the election or appointment of a successor, consist of seventy-two members of whom 'thirty-six' shall be elected, as hereinafter provided, at the ratepayers' election, 'twenty-four' at a Justices' election, 'two' by Fellows of the University of Bombay, two by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the remaining 'eight' shall be appointed by Government."

A letter was read from Dr. D'Souza stating that, owing to severe illness, he was confined to his bed for the last six days which prevented his being present at the meeting to express his views on the amendment recommended by the Committee on the constitution of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. He quite concurred in the desirability of raising the strength of the Corporation from its present number of 64 to 72 because of the increase in the general population of the city since the last census by 128,791; but he differed in the mode of apportioning the number of members to be returned by the different elective bodies. Whilst agreeing in that 36 nominations should be conceded to the ratepayers and a reduction by 8 be solicited of Government in their representation. Dr. D'Souza disapproved of creating a monopoly of 8 more members in favour of the Bench of Justices to the exclusion of two other most important public bodies, the Senate of the University of Bombay and the Chamber of Commerce, who were allotted the extremely ridiculous figure of two members each. He suggested to limit the right of franchise of the Justices to 16, its present number, to enable the Corporation to divide equally the remaining 8 between the Senate of the University and the Chamber of Commerce. The Senate of the University would contribute to the constitution of the Municipal body the flower of the learning, intelligence, and general culture of this city; and thus raise its status to make it the more worthy of the confidence of Government in the matter of the local self-administration with which it was to be entrusted. This arrangement would enable the Chamber of Commerce and the Senate to return 6 members each, an extremely modest figure.

Dr. Cowasjee objected to an increase of eight members being allowed to the Justices and a corresponding decrease being made against Government. There was no valid reason why this should be done. Government elections had hitherto on the whole been far better than those of the Justices and the ratepayers. In the Justices elections many gentlemen were elected on account of their influence; but Government, on the other hand, had been careful to supply to the Corporation the best mercantile men, the best engineers, and the best doctors. The chairman on a former occasion had himself very ably and satisfactorily proved that Government nominations were not merely made for the purpose of watching Government interests, as stated by the committee in their report. If they looked down the list they would find among the Government nominations such gentlemen as Mr. Mowat, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan and others. Dr. Cowasjee was for leaving the same number of seats as at present to the Justices and Government. As to leaving the University to elect two members was only fair.

Colonel Merewether did not know where the Corporation had got hold of the idea of making any such radical change in the matter of the elections. They knew that a very great step was made in the direction of increasing the powers of mofussil municipalities; but the speaker was not aware that Government were prepared to consider any step to increase the elective powers of the Municipality of Bombay. He added that he would like to know what the Bench of Justices had done that they should have eight more seats at their disposal; or what Government had done that they should be deprived of eight seats. The Justices were a most estimable body of men, no doubt, but what had they done? It was not any great piece of generosity on the part of the Municipality to propose to extend the elective right to the University. It was of course highly desirable that the University should be represented considering the increased educational work the Municipality was going to take up. In the same way it was extremely desirable that the Chamber of Commerce should elect at least two members; but there was another body of gentleman, viz., the Port Trust (hear, hear), which had a very great claim to be specially represented. Hints had been thrown out that the Port Trust did not pay as much as it ought to the Municipality. Why, at the present moment the Port Trust were paying annually a lakh of rupees for the consolidated rate, the lakh being one-tenth of the whole consolidated rate of the city. Ever since the Port Trust was formed, ten years ago, important questions had been going on between them and the Municipality, and those questions would continue to go on, and probably increase in number. Colonel Merewether then proposed "That the ratepayers' elect 34 members, the Justices, 16; Government, 16; the University, 2; the Chamber of Commerce, 2; and the Port Trust, 2; total 72."

Mr. Peterson said that Mr. Peile had remarked in one of his papers on local self-government that the ideal of a municipality or a local board was that it should consist entirely of members elected by constituents. The question now to be considered was whether they could go any further in entrusting the people of Bombay with the moneys of the people of Bombay. The Committee thought the people could be further entrusted, and that things were so developed that sufficient guarantee would be given of good government if Government were allowed now to appoint eight members to the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal said that the great object of local self-government was to bring about a separation of official interests from the interests of non-officials in the management of a Municipality. Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieuten object intended in carrying out this scheme of local ant-Governor of the Punjab, had said that the chief element of non-officials concerned in the manage- self-government was to see that there was a larger ment of the affairs of municipalities. Mr. Javerilal, in conclusion, said : If it were not that Government are large landholders in Bombay I should eliminate their votes altogether.

Dr. Cowasjee—As if it is in your power. (Alaugh.)

The Municipal Commissioner observed that while Mr. Peterson thought that Government members were required on the Corporation until the ideal of good Municipal government could be reached. Mr. Javerial thought that Government members were required to represent Government property, and looked forward to the day when there would be a complete separation of the official from the non-official interests. For his own part Mr. Ollivant looked forward to the day when there would be a complete fusion of the two interests. (Hear, hear.) There was, in his opinion, no expression more objectionable or more misleading than that of "official side" with reference to questions of public interest. In a pamplet which Mr. Javerilal had kindly lent him, and in much of which he agreed, the absurdity of this ever recurring theory of "official side" was made very conspicuous. The instance was such a good one that he might be pardoned for alluding to it. Is was said in the pamphlet that in Surat recently the independent minority had been completely swamped by the official majority, and that in consequence such trivial works as a new public park and eletctric lighting had been preferred to much needed flood protection woks and an improved water-supply. But it must be remembered that these very works, said to be so much needed, owed their initiation and conception to another official. The people then who were wanted not to take the official side would have been led into opposing under Collector A the very works which they showed such independence in supporting in opposition to the views of his sucessor, Collector B. Surely this very instance given by Mr. Javerilal himself exposed the fallacy underlying the "official side" theory, and showed that members of a public body should be guided in discussing a public question, not by considerations as to which side was the official one, but by endeavouring carefully and fairly to determine which sidewas right and which side was wrong.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that the Municipal constitution, as it was at present, was not meant to be continued for ever. It was established under circumstances which existed at a particular time; and those circumstances having altered, it became necessary that there should be alterations in the constitution.

Captain Morland thought it was highly desirable that Government should have the number of seats they had at present. With regard to the other interests, he saw no reason why the Port Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, and the University should be represented in the Corporation. The Port Trust certainly had great interests involved, and were very large ratepayers. Captain Morland then seconded Colonel Merewether's amendment.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said he rose to advance the claims of a body of intelligent men who contributed a very large share to the revenue of the Municipality. That body was the Bombay Native Merchants' Association, who, by means of the town duties, annually contributed six lakhs to the Municipal funds. Mr. Goculdas then proposed an amendment that two seats be allotted to Native Merchants' Association; and that instead of 24, 22 seats be allotted to the Bench of Justices.

Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pherozeshah : Will Mr. Jugmohundas be good enough to inform us when this body was established?

Mr. Goculdas : Two years ago.

The amendments, proposed by Colonel Merewether and Mr. Goculdas were then put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried.

Dr. Cowasjee : Never mind—hem—it as yet to be carried by the Legislative Council though. (Laughter.)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee proposed that "The Town Council shall, subject to the exception aforesaid, consist of twelve members to be selected from the members of the Corporation, of whom eight shall be elected by the Corporation and four shall be nominated by Government as hereinafter provided; and the Town Council shall be charged with securing the due administration of the Municipal property and fund as hereinafter described."

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that consideration of this matter be adjourned. He said that when he saw the Committee his views, generally speaking, were these : that if they were to have an extension of self-government in Bombay, and if the time had come for that, they should have an amalgamation of the power of the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council. He found that his predecessors in office had entertained the same views, although he was not aware of this at the time he committed his opinions to writing. The present lines of the Act, before it had several anomalous amendments put upon it, were that the executive was to rest with the Commissioners, and that finance should rest with the Town Council. It was absolutely impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line between the executive and financial control. The words of the Act, as it at present stood, were that the entire executive power and responsibility should be invested in the Municipal Commissioner; and it also said that the Town Council should be charged with the financial control. Notwithstanding this, under the Act, as it was now, the Town Council had no power whatever to exercise an efficient control over such animportant question as the investment of loan funds, whilst on the other hand, they were called upon to interfere in such a strictly executive detail of sanitation as the filling up of a dirty well. Hhving regard to the fact though he was only expressing his personal views, that the representatives of the people should, as far as possible, have themselves a share in the direct management in not only financial matters, but all municipal matters, Mr. Olivant thought that there should be a greater fusion, for financial power and executive responsibility should go hand in hand and the sense of responsibility should be extended. And the only way this could be done would be by abolishing the office of Municipal Commissioner, for it was perfectly ridiculous that there should be three different offices, viz, the chairman of the Corporation who was as the Speaker was in the House of Commons—the chairman of the Town Council, and the Municipal Commissioner. Gentlemen, who were then or have been members of the Town Council, knew how the business of the Town Council was at present conducted. The Council met once a week; the members very often would not know anything about the business coming on before them except from the agenda; paper; and the chairman, after reading what was on the agenda, would say "perhaps the Municipal Commissioner will kindly explain the matter to us." (A laugh). The Municipal Commissioner had then to explain matters. Afterwards some financial work, already bearing the seal of the Town Council, would come on before the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, who was busy in his office, would have a peon coming after him, and after making a *salaam* would tell him that the chairman of the Municipal Corporation hoped he would come in to explain some matter which had brought business to a stand still. This state of things was not the fault of any persons or person, but of the system. Mr. Ollivant added that although at one time his idea was that there should be a full-time chairman of the Town Council as there was a full-time chairman of the Port Trust, his idea now was that there should be no Town Council at all; and that there should be instead three permanent committees of the Corporation; a financial committee, a health committee, and a works committee. In connection with the inquiries which the Corporation had been delegated to Mr. Ollivant, while he was in England, he had been endeavoured as far as possible to look into the working of the municipalities there, and had seen the excellent work the committees were doing there. He, however, thought that for some time yet it would not be possible to start in Bombay the system carried on in England. The Bombay Town Council, as it was at present, was too big and too little. Twelve members were too many to discuss any matter in detail in committee, and as a matter of fact personal audit by the Town Council had never been conducted as contemplated in the act, while three or four committees such would be able to more closely and more carefully inspect the administration of municipal affairs. A committee if apointed would be brought into direct contact with the municipal departments. The Municipal Commissioner may find that he has entirely disapproved of the conduct of one of his subordinates, and may administer such censure as to him may seem proper. The matter was then brought by some member before the Corporation; the whole thing was gone into again; remarks were made and given publicity to in the newspapers; and the subordinate who had already been censured, has to suffer a double punishment by the severe criticisms which were made. If a committee were appointed they would become cognisant of all the facts of such a case, and the Corporation would accept their finding at least in the majority of cases. At any rate this was so in England. In England, however, they found in all the large towns many men who had been trained in the conduct of affairs; men who had retired after having been concerned in large business firms, and who were able in their leisure to devote themselves to public affairs. In Bombay this was not so. Moreover, there was a large interest in Bombay which could not be ignored, but which could not be properly represented. That interest was the European trade of Bombay. They knew that the chief interest of Bombay was its trade; and they also knew that the European houses in Bombay only retained here just so many partners as would be able to conduct their business, and these partners, being few in number, had no time to spare for other matters. From this element, therefore, a good attendance upon the Committees could never be expected, and he believed it could only be fairly represented by a full-time chairman as on the Port Trust The first tenure of office of Mr. Ollivant was about to expire; the field was free and open for discussion as to the future without any person at reference which was always unpleasant, and he therefore thought that he should not be doing his duty if he did not say that there should be a full-time chairman of committees, for they would not be able to find people who could devote their whole time to municipal matters and undertake the complete management of departments without the assistance of a continuous officer as chairman. Mr. Ollivant in conclusion said that at some future date, he would, if necessary, supplement his remarks on this subject.

Mr. Duxbury asked if the members of the different committees should receive fees.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the committees would be appointed in place of the Town Council; and the members of them might rceive the fees of the Town Councillors.

Mr. Nowrojee : Is each committee to have a chairman of it own?

Mr. Pherozshah : No, one; one chairman for all.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioner involved radical changes: but they had already to a considerable extent been put before the committee. The latter in their report had been written against these radical changes.

After some further little discussion it was resolved that further consideration be postponed.

QUALIFIED VOTERS AT THE RATEPAYERS' ELECTIONS.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider section 9 which defined the qualifications of persons to vote at ratepayers' elections

Colonel Merewether said that he had a great respect for lawyers, (a laugh) but he did not understand why "barristers, advocates, solicitors, vakeels, and pleaders, practising in the High Court of Bombay" should be added to those who were qualified to vote at the rasepayers' election. He begged to propose that these words occurring in clause C. of the section should be omitted. It would be remembered that when he (Colonel Merewether) recently drew the attention of the chairman of the Corporation to their sparse attendance he was informed that the High Court vacation had commenced, and that the members belonging to the legal profession had therefore absented themselves.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee observed that the Corporation might at that rate also add that major generals and commanders of armies could also vote at the ratepayers elections. (Laughter.)

Dr. Peterson said that there were no fancy additions made in the clause. The addition of barrister, &c., was made by way of representing literary qualification. It was meant to include members of the learned profession who did not happen to be ratepayers.

Colonel Merewether said that if the resson of the proposal was that a great many members of the legal profession were graduates, who had also the right under the seation to vote at these elections, why was the medical profession, a great number of whom were the Fellows of the University excluded from the section.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee then proposed as an amendment that the whole of the clause C should be omitted, which runs as follows :—"Graduates of the University of Bombay, of any university in British India, and of any university in United Kingdom and Ireland ordinarily resident in Bombay; barristers, advocates, solicitors, vakeels, and pleaders, practising in the High Court of Bombay, every Justice of the Peace resident in the city shall be qualified to vote at any Justices election and subject to the specific disqualification set forth in section 12 any of the persons hereinbefore declared to be qualified to vote at any election of a member for the said Corporation shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the Corporation." Dr. Cowasjee in support of his amendment said that it was not necessary to give the power to vote to barristers, &c., and graduates, as a great many of them were included in the body of the Justices of the Peace.

The Municipal Commissioner : But you have excluded these Justices by expunging the whole clause.

Mr. Nowrozjee :—You have been cutting your own throat, Dr. Cowasjee. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee then moved that the first clause ending with the words "High Court of Bombay" should only be expunged.

Mr. D. S. Kemp seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the Corporation would consider the justice of what was said about the members of other professions, as for instance, commissioned officers. Why should the right be limited to law alone.

Dr. Peterson replied that the members of the legal profession were duly qualified practitioners who belonged to the University. As regarded the medical profession licentiates of medicine and surgery would come under the designation of graduates.

The Municipal Commissioner said that supposing he or anybody in his position had no conveyance in Bombay he would not be entitled to vote at these elections. Many other people were in the same category.

Dr. Peterson said that Civil Servants as Justices were entitled to vote.

The Municipal Commissioner said that why should merchants similarly situated not have votes, as these vakeels.

Captain Morland said that the arguments which had been brought forward in favor of the lawyers might also be urged in favor of parsons and the ministers of the Church of England.

Colonel Merewether here withdrew his amendment in favour of Dr. Cowasjee's.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta said that if the first portion of clause C was eliminated the result would be that the ratepayers who were qualified to vote at the elections would simply be persons holding properties. He begged to demur against any proposition being made that a rich and wealthy man was also an intelligent and an educated man. He admitted that property was certainly and ought to be represented very largely, but at the same time it was necessary that it should be leavened by intelligence and edcuation. Persons holding properties were apt to become selfish and look after their own interests, and be open to all sorts of doubtful acts. It invariably happened that an intelligent person had no money qualification for various reasons. It was not urged by the opposition that they did not require intelligeace and education to be represented under the particular clause, but all that they said was that the clause imperfectly provided for the representation, and it should, therefore, be expunged. If they thought that intelligence and education should be trusted with a power of representation of franchise, it was no argument to say that they should have included other classes. The other side did not appear to have considered the clause carefully, otherwise they would have found that it really substantially provided for the representation of all classes of education in the city of Bombay. The only class that would be prsvented from exercising their right would be some of those old graduates of the Grant Medical College, whom Dr. Cowasjee represented (laughter), and who did not belong to the University. That class consisting of about a dozen or so of these graduates, who were gradually becoming extinct would be the only class debarred from exercising their rights as such, and should not, therefore, be taken into consideration. He did not know that there could be now an engineer without being a graduate of the University, or a Parson or Minister of the Church of England residing in Bombay, who did not belong to some University of the United Kingdom and Ireland. The Municipal Commissioner rose and said that supposing some of them had no carriages of their own what would be their case? Taking a practical view of things, as their Municipal Commissioner was in the habit of doing, he (Mr. Mehta) said that he could not conceive that a gentleman in the position of the Municipal Commissioner or Captain Morland or such other persons could not have even such a conveyance as a buggy of their own (Loud laughter) drawing as they did such large and handsome salaries. (Laughter.) They could not possibly be so stingy (Renewed laughter.) The property holders, Mr. Pherzosha said, should not grudge a little franchise, or rather privileges, which were granted to men of education and intelligence. There were no men of education and intelligence left out in the clause.

Dr. Cowasjee said instead of that portion of the clause which he proposed to be expunged, the words "fellows of the Bombay University" should be substituted.

Mr. Pherozsha contended that this was an after thought, and should not be allowed to be added to the amendment.

In the course of discussion the Chairman said that Dr. Cowasjee at the veryoutset said something about giving the previlege to the Fellows of the University, who were also mentioned further on in the draft amendments.

Mr. Kemp said that there was a fallacy meaning in Mr. Pherozsha's speech. The main object with which the Corporation and the Town Council were formed was the disposal and due administration of the ratepayers' moneys. If the class of men as laid down in the clause did not vote in any other capacity, except as graduates, it showed that they were either too young or incapable of arrivng at the status of ratepayers.

After some further discussion Dr. Cowasjee's amendment was put to the meeting and carried by a lage majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF THE DECCAN.

The following report on the grain trade of the Deccan, by Mr. A. B. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, is published with the Government Resolution upon it :—

From A. B. Fforde, Esq., Assist. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to T. H. Stewart, Esq., C. S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Raver, Khandesh, Nov 13, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you a short report on certain points connected with the wheat and other grain trade, in the hope that it may possibly be of use to you and to the Government. In this report I am induced to touch on some questions outside the ostensible subject of it, because they appear to me likely to be affected by any extension of trade. I may perhaps be excused if I say that my views, which are founded on experience, are against any Government action in trade affairs among the peasants. I am convinced that if anything is to be done to improve the wheat or any other trade, it can only be by bringing the material profit home to the individual cultivator, at his own village and in actual coin. Interference on the part of the Government, even though it be only in the form of authoritative advice to the people, is much more likely to do harm than good. Such advice reaches the people through subordinate native agency, upon which they invariably look with suspicion, when it is conected with any matter affecting their money interests.

2. I propose to show how the trade in cereals in is now carried on by the natives themselves, with a view to suggest a diversion of part of the management and profits of such traffic, into the hands of others than the village Banias. I venture to hope that such transfer would go far to break down the trade monopoly of the Banias, a monopoly which now amounts to a despotism in many parts of the country. As contingent advantages, I think that the introduction of a more intelligent trade agency would work very distinctly in favour of the Government. It would probably help to popularise the use of Stock and Bank Notes, and would tend to introduce better machinery and method of agriculture, as well as choicer species of seed. All these are matters which I have very frequently discussed with the people, and they are both frank and reasonable in their opinions.

3. The great advantage which the local trader has with the people is that he advances money, grain, cloth, &c., to them on the security of their produce. He not only thus gets choice of crop, and is first in the market, but he is able to buy at his own price. To the independent and solvent cultivator, who is very frequently a lender of money on his own account, a rise in the price of grain is all in his favour. As regards the peasant who has hypothecated his crop in advance to the Bania, and who is in debt to him, a rise in price is first of all in favour of the Bania, with only a poor contingent remainder to himself. This hypothecation of the coming season's crop is the principal method of dealing between the farmer and the Bania, and it may extend to either part, or the whole, of the farmer's crops.

4. Another method which obtains very largely in the Deccan districts, especially in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and generally on rich soils, is what is called the "khoti" system—sale of standing crop. This mode of sale is as follows :—As soon as the crop is in ear, it is valued at a price which does not include the expense of harvesting and watching. The buyer bears all expenses connected with the crop, after the bargain has been made. These include watching, for a space of about three weeks, *i.e.*, guarding the grain from thieves, birds, &c., harvesting in all its details, and the carrying of the crop to the village. The buyer makes his own arrangements for these processes, which may or may not lead to the hire of the seller, as a labourer, if he is poor.

5. There are two modes of payment under this system : one is in cash and the other in grain. If cash is paid, the entire crop, including straw or stalk, goes to the buyer. If payment is made in grain, the grain only goes to the buyer, the stalk or straw remaining with the seller. Cash is almost always paid in advance, but grain payments are made after the crop is harvested, and the grain is delivered to the seller at his own door. This latter mode of contract is often taken up by travelling harvesters, men of no capital, who take it as a speculation. I have known instances where such a contract did not pay, and the contractor was released from his bargain. This arrangement is frequently made by absentee owners, or farmers who wish to save the trouble and worry of watching and harvesting large areas. When the contract is broken, the grain is all delivered to the owner, and the contractor is paid for his labour only.

6. I collected a few cases of these sales, out of many, in four villages, and the results were as follows :—The crops of nine fields, aggregating 237 acres, were sold for a total of Rs. 3,862, of which Rs. 2,300 was cash, and the rest grain, to the value of Rs. 1,562, an average of over Rs. 16 per acre, the average of the Government rate per acre being Re. 1-0-0. Some of these farmers, who themselves gave me this information, made over Rs. 5,000 a piece that year; and one of the fields, 23 acres in area, was sold for Rs. 650 cash. The crop was in each case jowari, with a little kardai (safflower).

7. These transactions are often complicated with old debts, which are included, with their interest, in the nominal prices paid. As a specimen I give one such case : The buyer had lent the seller Rs. 40 in cash. At the end of two years the debt was not paid, and the creditor sat in "Dharna" at his debtor's door for three days, fasting. The debtor then agreed to give him the crop of a field of wheat 2¼ acres in size, for which the creditor was to give him Rs. 15 more in cash, and a receipt for Rs. 50, being the original advance with Rs. 10 interest for two years. Thus Rs. 55 cash had been given, and the sum for which the crop was sold was placed at Rs. 65. I took a small crop experiment on this field, under the supervision of the buyer, and we judged that he would get about Rs. 75 off it; so that at any rate the transaction paid him. He and his family were cutting the crop, which was scarcely ripe, at the time he gave me this information, and he had been watching it for nearly a month. The soil was unirrigated, fairly good, moist and low-lying, and the total assessment was Rs. 3-4-0, the rate per acre being Re. 1-6-6. The field was near the village. These sales are sometimes practically fraudulent, and are made on legal bonds, to protect the crop from unsecured creditors, neither party intending to carry out the provisions of the sale. A good deal of investigation is necessary to distinguish true from false sales, though the latter are sometimes to be detected, by their being obviously unfair, since no very careful estimate is made.

8. The system of direct cash advances on the succeeding season's crop differs from sale by khoti, in that no estimate of probable return is made from actual standing crop. These advances are made as follows :—When the farmer is independent, the advance is made on condition of repayment in grain at rates based on the probable market prices of the next season, and the profit depends on the state of the future market, and not on the farmer's necessities. The trader stands to gain or lose on his bargain, and he does sometimes lose, though rarely. Should the farmer, however, be badly off, and indebted to the trader, the advance is calculated on terms which made the repayment a sure and large profit to the latter. As the cultivator is, in this case, quite in the hands of the Bania, he must accept any terms offered, and he may be, and frequently is, forced to part with his anticipated crop, on the trader's terms, in fear of foreclosure of previous bonds.

The system of advances has many advantages where the well-to-do cultivator is concerned, but in the case of the poorer man, it leads directly to slovenly cultivation and proximate insolvency. Advances on land mortgage do not enter into the question of trade except indirectly, and I do not therefore enlarge upon them, neither do advances on cash repayment directly affect trade, though they are common.

Grain for seed is usually advanced on condition of repayment at 25 per cent. increase; but this again depends a great deal on the status of the farmer. The solvent man gets it at par, since there is plenty of competition for his custom, and it is an advantage to the trader to secure the reversion of his crop.

9. The mode in which the grain is to be delivered to the buyer is agreed upon when the advance is made, and is allowed for in the agreement. The most usual arrangement is, for the farmer to deliver it in bulk at the trader's house or at the market place, and it is then sacked by him, and sent to the railway or elsewhere. Frequently, however, especially when the consignment is small or the consignor is likely to evade payment the trader takes delivery at the threshing floor, the grain being sacked on the spot and carted at the trader's expense.

10. The carts used in the trade are almost always hired from the cultivators; the traders do not keep them on their own account. These traders have dealings with villages a long way from their homes, when they trade on a large scale, and grain is carted in to their villages, from as far as 24 miles, while they often take over delivery on threshing floors at that distant.

11. As regards the introduction of Europeans into this local trade, I feel confident that it would pay both them and the farmers. The cultivator has been ruined in so many parts of the country because it pays the Bania to lead him to insolvency and to keep him poor. The farmer's necessity is the Bania's opportunity. Again the Bania is often so poor himself, that he cannot afford to be content with small gains, and a reasonable interest; his capital is too small. He often begins with money borrowed from some central capitalist, and must make his creditor's as well as his own profit on it. Some of them have set up with money borrowed from the people themselves, who have been anxious to have the advantage of a shop at their own doors. The cultivators cannot do without the Bania, and the difficulty is to find one who will act fairly with all, and not only with the well-to-do farmers. The people never repudiate their debts, and I am certain that fair treatment would result in the regained independence of the majority of those now involved. The trade is most valuable, and a fraction of the total profit now made by a host of small and grasping traders, would pay well larger capitalists, who would take a moderate rate of interest on crop advances. Local opposition would be much less than is supposed. The small traders could not stand against large capital, and they would thin out, the remainder taking their position as shop-keepers.

12. I may suggest that the native system of central agencies would suit equally for Europeans. A day's journey for a cart is 24 miles and the people consider it no hardship to deliver grain at that distance. Taking 24 miles as a radius for the limit of an agency, a trader holding dealings with all or most of the villages within that circle, drains the produce of 1,809½ square miles of country, a very large area. If one-half the produce were taken by one agent, and the value of it calculated at Rs. 20 an acre, a moderate average in the best wheat soils, the sum would amount to Rs. 1,22,24,000. This is a large sum, but not at all extravagant. I noted above, that a field of standing crop, composed of 23 acres of jowari and safflower, was sold for Rs. 650. Add to this cost of watching, all harvesting operations, carting and profit to the buyer. The total would be about Rs. 40 per acre, for the value of the crop. In another portion of that same country and in the same season, I asked the values of field after field of jowari, gram, and wheat. The owner's own estimates varied from Rs. 37½, the lowest, to Rs. 50 per acre. The soil was good, and the rainfall had been excellent. The year was 1879, and the country taluka Rahuri in Ahmednagar. The total value of crops in the best wheat country, within a circle of a radius of one day's journey for a cart, would be little less than Rs. 3,50,00,000, if not a good deal more.

13. By dealing direct with the cultivator, through paid native agents under local European supervision, I think the whole or the greater part, of the trade would be secured. During the 8 months of the year which are free for making advances on crop, travelling agents could visit each village, in a circle of 24 mile radius. Native merchants are in the habit of sending such agents, both to sell and to buy, to distant villages. I have seen saris, dhotar, &c., as well as cattle, sold in this way, on credit, the agent returning for payment after the harvest. They always receive their money. European supervision is an essential where advances are to be made. The whole matter depends on the farmer getting fairer terms, and without a chance of appeal to an European he would be no better off. Native agents alone would be as bad as the Banias and the people would prefer to deal with the local trader, unless they were protected by some appelate authority. My experience gained from their own lips, is that they would rather accept a wrong judgment from an European, than a right one from a native. They say that they can never be sure that the native's decision has not been bought, and that this opinion tempts the loser, whether in the right or the wrong, to believe that he might have had the matter decided in his own favour had he paid highly enough. An abiding sense of lost opportunity remains with him, and embitters his existence in consequence. In the case of even a wrong decision, from an European the loser feels that he has done his best, and that fate, not money, has caused his loss, consequently there is nothing more to be done. An European firm, dealing direct, would secure the middleman's profits minus the cost of the agency. The presence of such a firm would draw traffic to its head-quarter agency, and bring more produce to it as a central market, and of course a large town or village with an established market would be chosen for such head-quarters. Even allowing for years of possible scarcity, there would be very large profits. Dealing in such years would be restricted, but any debt held over would be faithfully repaid later on. I know of no people so honest as the Deccan peasant provided he is fairly treated.

14. The contingent advantages of European mercantile enterprise to Government are, I think, likely to be great. The use of Bank Notes was introduced into the provinces of Spain, by the agents of Mr. Brassey, the great contractor (Sir Arthur Helps' Life of Brassey) and if ever they are to be made popular in India, it must be by some such agency. Payment of labourers gives no field for their introduction, since that class does not lay by money; but where larger advances have to be made to individuals, there would be a very favourable chance of Bank and Stock Notes becoming popular. At present the peasants only use such notes when going on a journey, and cartmen use them when travelling to a large city where they can be cheaply cashed. The reason the people give against them is the difficulty of getting them cashed except in large towns. The Banias will not cash them, unless at a heavy discount, as they prefer the people to use their own Hundis, when paper money is necessary. The native officials, at Government Treasuries in the districts, also mulct the bearer of Bank Notes to their own profit. The same objection applies to Stock Notes. Could the farmer be sure that he could cash a note at par whenever he pleased, their use would become universal.

15. As regards the introduction of improved agricultural machinery, there is a wide opening for improved ploughs and harrows. The native plough costs Rs. 15, but they would willingly give Rs. 25 for a plough which would save the labour of even one pair of oxen, and the time and trouble of cross and transverse ploughing in heavy soils. The great objection to any European plough is the difficulty of repairing it, but a competent blacksmith, at a central village, could teach others over a large area. Winnowing machines, worked by bullocks, and hired out as they are in England, would, I am sure, succeed. It would probably pay well, to have powerful threshing and winnowing machines stationed at the central village. The people would willingly cart the wheat crop, in stock, to the machine. It is only a question of distance, the carting from the field is a necessity in any case, and the threshing floor is frequently two or three miles from the field. A system of the sort would save the cultivator much expense, except in the reaping and carting, and would set free his field hands and bullocks for other work. The expenses of threshing and winnowing are heavy, and wheat is the most expensive. I took notes of many careful enquires made in the Amednagar districts, concerning agricultural operations, and the amount that can be threshed and winnowed in one day is as follows, for four crops :—Three men and 12 bullocks can thresh and winnow, in one day, of bajri 1½ khandis, of jowari 2 khandis, of gram 2 khandis, and of wheat ½ a khandi. The khandi in Amednagar contains 960 sers of about 3 lbs. each. The outturn of threshed wheat is then 720 ordinary sers of 2 lbs., in one day, equal to about 18½ bushels. The value of this, at 12 sers the rupee (Ahmednagar sers), is Rs. 40, and the expense of threshing it is about Rs. 2, or 5 per cent. on the value. Reaping costs also 5 per cent. of the crop, and is, in many parts, paid for by giving 5 sheaves out of every hundred to the reapers, at the end of each day's work, a direct incentive to work hard. It is obvious that machinery, which could perform either of these operations cheaply and rapidly, would save the cultivator a large expense. He would be spared the cost of laying and preparing the threshing floor, the chance of failing wind, a frequent contingency, and would get a better price for his wheat, since it would be clean. Such machinery, in a central position and on a large scale would pay very largely as an independent speculation, unconnected with direct trade in wheat, performing similar functions to those now executed, for the cotton crop, by local presses and ginning establishments.

16. Grain advances, made in good varieties of wheat, would ensure the crop being of the desired quality. It matters little to the Bania whether the wheat be clean or otherwise, and he is not enterprising enough to import good samples for seed, nor usually rich enough to wait, during one or two seasons, for the return on his money, which such an investment would bring. A minute profit, though amounting to a large sum on an extended capital, is so small to these poor traders, that they do not care to take the trouble to ensure it, and prefer to make larger profits by harmful methods.

17. In conclusion, I do not except an Utopian from an extension of trade by European agency, but I do think that very large profits are to be made by such agencies, as well as that the condition of the farmer may be very greatly improved. To succeed, the European should take up the trade on local lines, but with the more enlightened commercial principles he is supposed to possess. The Bania is "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." He will drive the cultivator to the last extremity, sure that another will take his place (owing to the insatiable and universal demand for arable land), and he does not care how soon the land is worked out, nor how slovenly the cultivation. He gets, for the most part, an easy return for his money, and he believes the present state of things will last his time. Mortgaged lands sublet by them are worked to exhaustion by tenants who have no interest in them, except to get enough to keep themselves from year to year that he should forego any of his present profits, to give the peasant a chance of recovery, and the soil that better cultivation which such a chance would induce the farmer to give it, rarely occurs to the Bania. On the other hand, the present will not part with the Bania. He is a necessity, but the cultivator would very willingly change him for a better. My experience leads me to distrust ameliorative agencies propped up by Government. No terms but those of mutual convenience and profit will bind the peasant and his patron together. It is better that an independent trader should profit by the trade, than that Government should do so as a shareholder in a Bank. It is better, because such profits, made by personal agency, lead to a vast extension of such agencies, while Government interference tends directly to stifle competition. No trader, seeking to establish a new trade, would attempt to compete with a corporation supported by the power and resources of Government.

18. I have written these lines, in the hope that some attention may be attracted to the mode of trade obtaining among native traders. What I have written is based on my personal experience, and I may be wrong in my deductions. I have, however, the welfare of the people, among whom I have spent many years, very greatly at heart, and if my remarks do no good, I think they will not do any harm.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE.
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in forwarding Mr. Fforde's report to Government, wrote on 20th November last :—

"I have the honour to forward a report on the grain trade of the Deccan which has been submitted to me by Mr. A. B. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment. Mr. Fforde is an officer of keen observation whose daily duties lead him into constant communication with the rayats and give him opportunities for observing the methods of cultivating and preparing for market the food-grains of the country. I would venture to suggest that his interesting report be forwarded for the perusal and comments of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It will be seen that Mr. Fforde trusts to the spread of local agencies under European supervision for the development of the trade and the improvement in the quality and marketable condition of the several products. His remarks will be of special interest at this time when the extension of wheat cultivation and the substitution of clean wheat for the dirty varieties which make their way to the market are engrossing so much attention. There is great truth in what Mr. Fforde says of the distrust of the people in any agency which is supported by Government or the exponents of which are Government officials, and this important point should be carefully borne in mind when the question of the responsibility of Government towards Agricultural Banks becomes the subject of discussion. While not offering any opinion of my own at present regarding the probable success or otherwise of Mr. Fforde's scheme of European agencies in the interior, I think that a great deal might be done in the direction indicated by a strong establishment of local inspectors under the newly formed Agricultural Department devoting themselves to the collection of agricultural facts, the distribution of good seed, the improvement of methods of cultivating, threshing, and harvesting and the dissemination of useful agricultural information generally, Such an establishment working apart from the ordinary taluka establishment and not sharing the executive power which the latter possesses might obtain the confidence of the people and be the means of working a great revolution in the aims and conditions of husbandry. M. de Lavalege is probably not far wide of the mark when he says in his essay on the system of land tenure in Belgium 'we are often told that agriculture stands in need of capital and that institutions in aid of agricultural credit are wanting. I reply, good husbandry itself creates the capital needed.'"

The following is the Government's Resolution, dated Dec. 5 :—"Mr. Fforde should be thanked for his valuable and interesting paper, copy of which and of the forwarding letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be sent to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for the favour of any remarks the Chamber may desire to offer. Copy should also be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture for his remarks."

VOTING IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In justice to the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council no time should be lost in the publication of some authoritative announcement on the subject of their obligations when voting on public measures in the Legislative Chamber. Notwithstanding the apparently inspired assertion of the *Times*, recently promulgated by the Defence Association, to the effect that the Viceroy's Council are free agents, entitled to vote accroding to conscience, and not required to act as members of a Cabinet and vote with the head of the Government of which they may be a part, we must decline, in the present state of our information on the subject, to be convinced. In the *Pioneer* of the 29th of September last Mr. A. O. Hume, no mean authority on such a subject, gave his opinion in decided opposition to the view since published by the *Times*. "If in any case," he wrote, "the Viceroy should decide that any measure is to be proceeded with on 'United Counsels' and shall record the same in a minute in due form, then, be his 'unbiassed convictions' what they may, every member of the Executive Council must vote with the Viceroy." Again, in the *Pioneer* of the 28th ultimo, we cited the cases of Sir Henry Durand and Sir William Robinson, whose failure to vote with the president and majority of the Council had drawn from the Secretary of State of the time a distinct expression of opinion that their procedure had been unconstitutional. We also in this way endeavoured to account for the votes on the Ilbert Bill in March last of Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Hope, who it is now well known were opposed to the legislation proposed. Mr. Hume, in defending the obligatory clause, gave it as his opinion that "but for it the entire machine of government might be brought to a stand-still by one or more members of the Executive Council combining with the members of the Legislative Council to throw out some measure that the Viceroy considered a vital necessity." This, however, is another branch of the subject, important enough of itself to demand separate and careful discussion. What the public is now most concerned to know definitely and unmistakeably is—the state of the case in respect of the particular point we have raised, as recognised by the highest official authorities in this country, in order that at a moment when some of the most prominent of our Indian officials are at the bar of public opinion their actions may be fairly judged.—*Pioneer.*

THE SOUDAN DISASTERS.

The accounts of the Soudan disaster in the English papers do not give the names of "the six surviving members of the staff" who, along with Colonel Coetlogan, were said to be aiding Ibrahim Pasha in preparing for the defence of Khartoum. But the only European officers who are not mentioned as being with the ill-fated force at Kashgate are Colonel the Hon'ble J. Colborne and Major Martyn, late of Baker's Horse. Captain Forrestier Walker, also of the staff, was at the time on sick leave in Cairo, and Captain W. Page Phillips, who was at first supposed to be with General Hicks, turns out to have been at Souakim. Further, there is probably some confusion over the name Evans. A Major Evans is mentioned, but this is most probably Mr. Edwin Baldwin Evans, who accompanied the force as interpreter. Mr. Evans acted in a similar capacity during the State trials at Cairo, and will be remembered by many in this country as having served with the Indian contingent and as being present at Tel-el-Kebir. The list of those who fell with General Hicks, including Mr. O'Donovan and Mr. Frank Vizetelly, comprises, as far as can be ascertained, no fewer than thirteen Europeans. One of our special London telegrams of a later date than the mail of the 23rd ultimo, speaks of Mr. Power, the artist, as having reached a place of safety. It may yet be that some of the others have reached Khartoum, like the wounded survivor spoken of in one of our more recent telegrams, for it must be remembered that Khartoum has now been practically cut off from all communication with the outer world for several weeks.—*Pioneer.*

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE PLANTERS.

A full meeting of planters was held at Nowgong, Assam, on the 3rd instant to protest against the Ilbert Bill. After several resolutions had been proposed and carried, loyalty to the Queen and welcome to the Duke of Connaught were proposed and received by all enthusiastically.

The meeting then discussed the question of the New Rent Law.

Mr. Thomas Cargill proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Henderson and carried :—"We communicate with the Landholders' Association, Bengal, and express our willingness to co-operate with them, and ask their advice as to the expediency of uniting with them *in re* the opposition to the Bill." The meeting then dispersed.—*Englishman.*

ANOTHER FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. HASTIE.

A large meeting of the former students of the General Assembly's College was held in the Hall of the Institution on Saturday evening. There was a considerable attendance of English visitors, including ladies. Mr. I. E. Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General, who was among the visitors, was voted by the students to the chair. The proceedings having been opened by a few introductory observations addressed to the meeting by the Chairman, the addressed was read and presented to Mr. Hastie, who briefly replied. The Chairman, in concluding a long speech, said he hoped that the echoes of their ringing words of confidence and affection would reach Scotland, and convince the Committee that, in removing Mr. Hastie in the abrupt and harsh way they had done, they had seriously injured their own institution and the cause for which they were raising contributions in Scotland and perhaps also had created an omen of evil for the future. Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering for Mr. Hastie followed the speech.—*Englishman.*

THE BIKANEER DISTURBANCES.

The following letter explanatory of the disturbances in the Bikaneer State which have necessitated the despatch of a British force to restore order, appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

"To the Editor.

"Sir,—With reference to the articles published in your valuable daily journal of the 13th and 14th December 1883, at page 5 and 1 respectively, under the heading "Disturbance at Bikaneer," I beg to state some particulars relating to the outbreak that I know personally, and I hope you will very kindly give them a place in your paper. The principal cause of excitement, as I know, was created by the new assessment of the Rekh (or Revenue) in the Bikaneer State. The old scale of Rekh from the time of Bika Singh, "the founder of the city," in Sambat 1545, up to the time of Maharaja Sirdar Singh (the father of Dungur Singh, the present chief), *i.e.*, till Sambat 1926, was with very inconsiderable variation (if any) as follows, *viz.*, Rekh per horse Rs. 100 per year; per camel, Rs. 50; per foot soldier, Rs. 25. In Sambat 1926, a dispute arose for raising the Rekh, between Sirdar Singh the ruler of the State and the minor Sirdars of the State; but it was subsequently settled by Colonel (then Major) Powlett, now Political Agent at Jodhpore. In this settlement Colonel Powlett, raised the Rekh, for a period of 10 years, as follows :—Rekh per horse, Rs. 200 per year; per camel, Rs. 100 per year; per foot soldier, Rs. 50. With this decision of Colonel Powlett the Sirdars were naturally dissatisfied; but, through the fear of the British Government, they consented and agreed to pay the Rekh to the Maharaja of Bikaneer, as assessed by the Political Agent. They were moreover, somewhat better able then to pay the enhanced Rekh.

2nd. At the expiration of the period of 10 years, in Sambat 1937, a revision of the settlement commenced, and at this revision the Maharaja doubled the already enhanced Rekh; but the principal Sirdars were obliged to sign the agreement, though on the following conditions; 1st, that Sirdar Amar Singh, of Mohajan, the father of Rao Raja Ram Singh (the present chief of Mahajan) who was in prison for the alleged poisoning of Maharaja Sirdar Singh, should be released; 2nd, that the village of Sirdar Ranjeet Singh of Rawatsar, wrested by the Maharajah, and the tokens of honour formerly held by him, be restored; 3rd, that Sirdar Meg Singh of Gandheli and Jaisana should be respected as he had been before.

The subordinate sirdars of the State, however, on hearing the new assessment, declined to pay the double Rekh (which was in fact quadruple, prayed for the mercy of the Maharaja of Bikaneer, and petitioned him, stating that they were quite unable to pay the tax as raised by the recent settlement. On this, the Maharaja informed them that he could not reopen the case, as the principal Sirdars had agreed to and signed the new settlement.

3rd. At the last visit of the Agent Governor-General, Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., at Bikaneer, all the Sirdars presented themselves and explained their inability to pay the new demand. Colonel Bradford, C.S.I. (such is my information, though I cannot positively assert it) consoled them, and said that they would receive justice from the British Government and ordered an enquiry to be made by Major Roberts, then Political Agent, Bikaneer. In the meanwhile, he was transferred. Had he stayed a short while the matter would have been amicably settled. Captain Talbot then came and relieved Major Roberts. He brought with him all the Sirdars from Sajangarh, and a Pandit Vakeel of Bharatpore, who arrived two days after. On arrival at Bikaneer Captain Talbot ordered an agreement, under sec. 5, Treaty of 1821, to be executed and signed by both parties. After considering upon the case, he delivered his decision to the effect that the Rekh should be raised in some cases to 50 per cent. and some to 75 per cent., higher than the former Rekh. Hearing this judgment, the Sirdars were dissatisfied, and prayed that the Rekh should be justly assessed and levied equally on all. On hearing that the Sirdars were dissatisfied, Captain Talbot told the principal Sirdars that, unless they accepted the decision, they would have to suffer the consequences. The Sirdars thinking that they might be put to trouble, fled away.

The Maharaja despatched his troops under the command of Hookam Singh, to attach the leases of the principal Sirdars. On hearing the news of the despatch of the army, the Sardars also gathered their kinsmen for defence.

Hookam Singh, the Commander of the Maharajah's force, reached Mohajan, and urged them to vacate their town and forts, and said that their distress would be taken into consideration, and after final settlement they would be restored. The Sardars accordingly vacated their towns, *viz.*, Mohajan, Rawatsar, and Gundhelf, and put up themselves at Bidasar. Captain Talbot then went to Bidasar with the British and the Maharaja's forces, and urged them to leave that place also. Upon this the Sardars answered that, as Bika Singh had founded Bikaneer in Sambat 1545 and Bida Singh the younger brother of Bika Singh, founded Bidasar in 1540, and established himself with his mother there, Bidasar being considered the dwelling of their mother, Bika Singh swore that he and his successor would never attack Bidasar. Since that time the place was left untouched, as could be ascertained from Bikaneer history. This was the principal reason of their going there, understanding that there they would be safe until the matter was finally settled. They had come and taken shelter there, in order that they might not be disturbed until their case was settled. They added that they had no objection to the realization of the revenue of the villages by the Maharaja. For 3 days, *viz.* Kartick Suddee 11, 12, and 13, Sambat 1940, they were besieged by the force. The Sirdars, considering that they would be laughed at and reproached by the Rajputs of Jeypore, Jodhpore, Jessalmere, &c., held themselves in readiness for defence against the Maharaja's army. Of course, they cannot stand against the forces of the British Government, as an ant cannot fight with an elephant. I am of opinion that had Captain Talbot acted in consultation with Choog Mal, Baid, and Hookam Singh, the oldest officials and members of the Bikaneer State Council the matter would not have lenghtened so far.

Likhmi Chund Mohta,
Servant of the Sirdar Thakore Mohajan
in Bikaneer."

BARON TENNYSON AT HOME.

Mrs. Ritchie contributes a gracefully written biographical paper to the Christmas or December number of *Harper's Magazine* on the Poet Laureate. The paper is rendered doubly interesting by the beautiful woodcuts which accompany it, some of them never having been given to the world before. We have a splendid portrait of the poet himself, a sketch of Somersby Rectory, his birthplace, Watts's picture of his children, his house in the Isle of Wight, and of his house at Aldworth. A sketch by Rossetti of Tennyson reading "Maud," made in 1855, is also interesting. Tennyson was born in a quiet Lincolnshire rectory, and here he passed the first years of his life. "Somersby," says Mrs. Ritchie, "was so far away from the world, so behindhand in its echoes (which must have come there softened through all manner of green and tranquil things, and as it were hushed into pastoral silence), that though the early part of the century was stirring with the clang of legions, few of its rumours seem to have reached the children. They never heard at the time of the Battle of Waterloo. They grew up together playing their own games, living their own life." These Tennyson children had quaint ways with them, even in their games They were champions defending a stone heap, or they would set up opposing camps with a king in the midst of each. "The king was a willow wand stuck into the ground, with an outer circle of immortals to defend him of firmer, stiffer sticks." Then the opposing camps proceeded to the fray. The Poet Laureate was one of twelve children, of whom Frederick was the eldest, Charles the second, and Alfred the third. These three were all poets, and seem, says Mrs. Ritchie, to have inherited their poetic gifts from their father, George Clayton Tennyson, a tall, striking, and impressive man, full of accomplishments, and parts, a strong nature, highsouled, high-tempered. He was the head of the old family: but his own elder-brother share of its good things had passed by will into the hands of another branch, which is still represented by the Tennyson D'Eyncourt. Mrs. Tennyson, the mother of the family (these early recollections were told to Mrs. Ritchie by an old friend), "was a sweet and gentle and most imaginative woman; so kind-hearted that it had passed into a proverb, and the wicked inhabitants of a neighbouring village used to bring their dogs to her windows and beat them in order to be bribed to leave off by the gentle lady, or to make advantageous bargains by selling her the worthless curs. She was intensely and fervently religious."

Tennyson's first attempts at verse writing were made when quite a child. They were written upon a slate which his brother Charles put into his hand one Sunday at Louth, when all the elders of the party were going into church, and the child was left alone. Charles gave him a subject—the flowers in the garden—and when he came back from church little Alfred brought the slate to his brother all covered with written lines of blank verse. They were made on the models of Thomson's "Seasons," the only poetry he had ever read. One can picture it all to one's self—the flowers in the garden, the verses, the little poet with waiting eyes, and the young brother scanning the lines. "Yes, you can write," said Charles, and he gave Alfred back the slate. I have also heard another story of his grandfather, later on, asking him to write an elegy on his grandmother, who had recently died, and when it was written, putting ten shillings into his hands and saying, "There, that is the first money you have ever earned by your poetry, and, take my word for it, it will be the last."

Speaking of Tennyson's university life and early friends the writer remembers hearing one of Tennyson's oldest friends, who had the best right of any to recall the fact, say that Whewell, who was a man himself, and who knew a man when he saw him, used to pass over in Alfred Tennyson certain in formalities and forgetfulness of combinations as to gowns and places and times, which in another he would never have overlooked. Here is a description of the poet in his early days :—

A man at all points, of grand porportion and feature, significant of that inward chivalry becoming his ancient and honourable race; when himself a "Yonge Squire," like him in Chaucer "of grete strength," that could hurl the crowbar farther than any of the neighbouring clowns, whose humours, as well as of their betters—knight, squire, landlord, and lieutenant—he took quiet note of, like Chaucer himself; like Wordsworth on the mountain, he too when a lad abroad on the world, sometimes of a night with the shepherd, watching not only the flock on the greensward, but also.

the fleecy star that bears.
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas,

along with those other Zodiacal constellations which Aries, I think, leads over the field of heaven.

Wordsworth died in 1850, when Mr. Tennyson succeeded him as Poet Laureate. About this time the Somersby home was broken up, and Tennyson was living in London. "He was poor; he had in turn to meet that struggle with wholesome poverty which brings the vagueness of genius into contact with reality, and teaches, better perhaps than any other science, the patience, forbearance, and knowledge of life which belong to it. 'The Princess,' with all her lovely court and glowing harmonies, was born in London, among the fogs and smuts of Lincoln's Inn, although, like all works of true art, this poem had grown by degrees in other times and places. The poet came and went, free, unshackled, meditating, inditing." He lived in the Temple, at 58, Lincoln's-in-fields, and elsewhere. It was about this time that Carlyle introduced Sir John Simeon to Tennyson one night at Bath House, and made the often-quoted speech, "There he sits upon a dung-heap surrounded by innumerable dead dogs;" by which dead dogs he meant "Œnone" and other Greek versions and adaptations. He had said the same things of Landor and His Hellenics. "I was told of this," said Mr. Tennyson, "and some time afterward I repeated it to Carlyle: 'I'm told that is what you say of me.' He gave a kind of guffaw. 'Eh, that wasn't a very luminous description of you,' he answered."

One of the most interesting bits in the paper is an account of Tennyson's life at Aldworth, his house in Surrey. It stands in a most picturesque position on one of the spurs of the Surry hills, a white stone house with many broad windows.

Sometimes at Aldworth, when the summer days are at their brightest, and high Blackdown top has been well warmed and sunned, I have seen a little procession coming along the terrace walk, and proceeding by its green boundary into a garden, where the sun shines its hottest upon a sheltered lawn, and where standard rose-trees burn their flames. Mr. Tennyson in his broad hat goes first, dragging the garden chair in which Mrs. Tennyson lies; perhaps one son is pushing from behind, while another follows with rugs and cushions for the rest of the party. If the little grandsons and their young mother are there, the family group is complete.

In the early morning Mr. Tennyson works, and comes down long after his own meal to find his guests assembling round the breakfast table. Before luncheon he goes out for a walk.

There is one little ceremony peculiar to the Tennyson family, and reminding one of some college custom, which is, that when dinner is over the guests are brought away into a second room, where stands a white table, upon which fruit and wine are set, and a fire burns bright and a pleasant hour passes, while the master of the house sits in his carved chair and discourses upon any topic suggested by his guests, or brings forth reminiscences of early Lincolnshire days, or from the facts he remembers out of the lives of past men who have been his friends.

Here is an amusing story told of the Laureate. He was one day walking in Covent Garden when he was stopped by a rough-looking man, who held out his hand, and said, "You're Mr. Tennyson. Look here, sir, here am I. I've been drunk for six days out of the seven, but if you will shake me by the hand, I'm d——d if I ever get drunk again." We will conclude by giving a reminiscence of Mrs. Ritchie's own. Mrs. Ritchie remembers on one occasion through a cloud of smoke looking across a darkened room at the noble, grave head of the Poet Laureate.

He was sitting (she says) with her father (Thackeray) in the twilight after some family meal in the old house in Kensington. It is Mr. Tennyson himself who has reminded me how upon this occasion, while my father was speaking to me, my little sister looked up suddenly from the book over which she had been absorbed, saying, in her sweet childish voice, "Papa, why do you not write books like 'Nicholas Nickleby'?" Then again I seem to hear across that same familiar table, voices without shape or name, talking and telling each other that Mr. Tennyson was married—that he and his wife had been met walking on the terrace at Clovedon Court.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

THE Bank of England returns just published show an increase of £500,000 in bills discounted. The proportion of the reserve to the Liabilities, which last week stood at 44 per cent., is now 43 per cent. Money in Lombard-street, however, is still easy, and three months' Indian Bills are discountable in the open market at ¾, and four months' at ⅞ per cent., below the Bank rate. In Stock Exchange securities 4½ per cent. French Rentes and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan show a rise of ⅛, the closing quotations being 105½ and 102½ respectively 4½ per cent. Rupee paper is also ⅛ higher, but 4 per cent. has declined ⅛ ; the respective values are £82⅜ and £79⅜ per one thousand rupees. Oriental Bank shares £11 ; Chartereds £22 ; Mercantiles £16 10s. ; Hongkongs £55 10s.

There is no change in wheat and seeds in the General Produce markets.

The Manchester market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull. Surats and arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surat. There is no alteration in quotations. In New York prices for both ready Mid-Uplands and "futures" remain unaltered.

The figures to date are given below :—

	1883	1882	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday..	3,123,000	3,090,000	2,849,000
Thursdays' receipts	31,000	36,000	35,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,151,000	3,126,000	2,884,000

EXCHANGE is firmer. Demand Bank Bills 1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s. 7 19-32d ; three months' credits 1s. 7 25-32d. to 1s. 7 13-16d. The private paper offering is still small. Some telegraphic transfers were sold in London yetserday to the extent of 5 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 7 17-32d. and 1½ lakh on Bombay at the same rate. Reuter quotes Bar Silver 50⅞d. per oz ; but private messages report it firm at 51d. per oz :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16 to 1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer....	1s. 7½d.
Do. three months' sight.....	1s. 7 11-16 to 1s. 7 23-32d
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 25-32 to 1s. 7 13-16d
Francs do. do.	fcs. 2·08½

GOVERNMENT PAPER weak and declining. 4 per cents. Rs. 98 ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 101⅛.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 752½. Some Mofussils and New Indians have changed hands at Rs. 422½ and Rs. 215 respectively. Mill shares easy. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 925 ; Bombay United at Rs. 1,070 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 530 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,235 ; Khandeish at Rs. 915 ; Khatoos at Rs. 1,075 ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,410 ; Orientals at Rs. 705 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 270 and Sholapores at Rs. 1,510.

COTTON is quiet but steady. There was some inquiry for the New Crop, but the prices asked by sellers are above the views of operators, and no business has in consequence resulted. We quote :—

		Per candy.	
Oomrawuttee	F.G. Rs.	172	
Do.	Good ,,	168	
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	158	
Dhollera	F.G. ,,	171	
Do.	Good ,,	166	
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	157	
Western	Good ,,	158	
Do.	F.G.F. ,,	148	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,,	162	
Compta	,,	140	
New Machine-ginned Broach....	Good ,,	208	March.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good ,,	177-179	
Do. Dhollera	Good ,,	176-177	April.
Do. Bengal	Good ,,	149	
Do. do	F.G. ,,	153	

LINSEED is a shade easier. We quote Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt. on the spot.

RAPESEED quiet but steady. Guzerat Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 ; Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10 ; Brown Rs. 7-2.

WHEAT dull and depressed ; prices favouring buyers White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 29½ to Rs. 30 per candy ; Yellow Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24 ; Luskari Rs. 22 ; Catha Rs. 19 to Rs. 19½.

FREIGHTS.—Market steady. Liverpool *viâ* Canal 25s. ready, January loading 23s. 9d. London 21s. 3d. for wheat, 23s. 9d. measurement. For Havre the rates named are 25s. and 30s. respectively. Trieste and Venice Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 18-12.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no change to report in the position of our Market. The clearances continue on a very moderate scale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.......	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	87
Bank of Madras.......	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	85

[redacted]NTELLIGENCE.

94 tons, Captain P. S. Larsen
rseilles, with a general cargo

vnuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda,
Bhownuggur, with a general
engers.

steamer Pachumba, 544 tons
will sail to-day for Kattywar
with a general cargo and Mr.
k passengers.

steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 34 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Payne, Rev. Flather Horne, Major and Mrs. T. Teed, Mr. Glassmann, Conductor and Mrs. G. Bren, Sub-Conductor Steel and daughter, line native gentlemen, and 95 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Medusa, 1,715 tons Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from China, &c., with seven deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Hong-kong—1,450 cases cassia, 84 cases beads, 150 cases provisions, 8 cases drums, 89 packages china roots, 6,300 bags sugar, 5 packages empty bottles, 2,653 packages sugar candy, 2 cases yellow arsenic, 3 cases white copper, 5 cases brass leaves, 2 cases tin leaves, 35 packages chinawares, 12 cases false pearls, 93 bundles mattings, 8 cases munsel, 2 cases seales, 40 packages kupoor cachori, 482 chests tea, 8 packages wax, 10 packages gallingall, and 8 boxes gold leaves. From Shanghai.—2 cases pictures, 6 cases chinawares, and 3 cases books, and papers, From Singapore.—29 cases lac, 30 bags flour, 13 cases glasswares, 50 packages long peper, 3 cases mace, 6 cases cigars, 50 slabs tin, 1 package china cubebs, 4 cases kajaputti oil, 549 chests tea, 95 packages nutmegs, 4 packages piece goods, 7 packages onlous, and 7 nos log timber. From Penang.—203 slabs, tin 27 packages nutmegs, 12 cases mace, 512 packages betelnuts, and 1 case cigars. From Colombo.—250 packages oil cakes, 12 casks cocoanut oil, 4 packages iron, and 1 package cardamoms.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Burmah (s).........	Rothwell ..	Bussorah, Dec. 7.
	Mount Tabor (s) ...	....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Verona (s)	Atkins	London.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, Brand, to Kurrachee.
Barque Choice, Larsen, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bokhara, to Trieste, &c.
Barque Valiant, to Calcutta.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
16	C. Canterbury(s)..	Marr	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
	Cheribon (s)	Escarras ..	Marseille, Nov. 6.
15	Australia (s)......	Alderton ..	London, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Steamers Madras and Chanda. Ship Mangalore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
18	C. Macaregor (s)..	....	Liverpool.
	M. M. Dutch (s) ..	....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

7	Kerbela (s)	....	Bombay.
18	M. M. Dutch (s)..	....	Singapore.
19	Himalaya (s).........	....	Rangoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·025
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·3
Dew Point..................	51·3
Relative humidity of Air..................	·442
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·6
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	69·5
General Direction of Wind*.........NE, ENE, NE, NNE, N, NE, E.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	344

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.
Gordon, Col. S. C. from leave, from England.
DECEMBER 20.
Bradshaw, Brig.-Surgn., on duty, from Poona.
Hibbert, Major, Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., on leave from Poona.
DECEMBER 21.
Teed, Major, S. C., on duty, from Quetta.
Bruce, Depy. Surgn.-Genl., on duty, from Deolalee.
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.
Challenor, Capt., R. A., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Langley, Surgn.-Major, on leave, to Kattywar.
DECEMBER 21.
Bradshaw, Brig. Surgn., to join, to Quetta.
Vans-Agnew, Lieut., South Lanc., to join to Peshawar.
Fitz Gerald, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on leave, to Akola.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 22.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day Saturday the 22nd inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements. The attack with other movements will be practiced. Ten rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. This being the last Saturday's parade of the year 1883, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The prospectus and tickets for the annual rifle meeting are ready for issue every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. All intending competitors are requested to obtain their tickets before the 25th inst.

There will be no parades next week on account of the X'mas holidays.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, is 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano......Rs	33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square .... ,,	36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,,	6	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CANDY—December 15, at Hyderabad, Sindh, the wife of E. T. Candy, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

MILLER—December 21, at No. 3, Grant-road, Margaret, the wife of Mr. J. Miller, Inspector, Customs Preventive Service, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUNTON—December 15, at Madras, the wife of George Brunton, M. Inst. C. E., of a son.

MARCAR—December 16, at Adoni, the wife of Mr. Edward S. Marcar, Inspector of Police, Adoni, of a son.

O'CONNELL—December 12, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. T. J. O'Connell, Head Inspector of Police, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

IT is to be hoped that the speeches of Mr. Thorburn, the retiring Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and of Mr. Forbes Adam, the Chairman for the ensuing year, which we published *in extenso* yesterday, will obtain the attention they deserve. They both exhaustively deal with the important question of opening up the country by improved railway communication. Speaking of the narrow-gauge blunder which is about to be perpetrated on the Manickpur-Jhansi extension of the East Indian Railway, Mr. Thorburn with the full approval of the Chamber denounced the proposal in the strongest terms, because, not only was it a mistake in itself, but if it were to be carried out, it would entail the narrow-gauge on the extension from Bhopal to Gwalior. This extension, he pointed out, directly concerns Bombay . and if it were only for the reason that, as Mr. Thorburn said, it would be "a fearful pity if it came to be laid on the narrow instead of on the broad gauge," we hope his suggestion that a special meeting should be called to protest against the blunder will be acted upon without delay. The retiring Chairman also spoke in the strongest terms in deprecation of the proposal of a certain clique to interpose a link of narrow gauge on the direct line from Bombay *viâ* Nagpore to Calcutta. Mr. Forbes Adam spoke with enthusiasm of the results economically, financially, and politically which might be obtained by the expenditure of another fifty millions on railways. "Immense tracts now neglected in great part, as they can find no market, would be opened up, and their produce transported for shipment to foreign ports. Money would come back, a demand for the manufactures of Great Britain would be stimulated and increased, the necessities of sea-carriage augmented, the country would gradually get enriched, security against famine would be strengthened. Surely we may well call on the Chambers of Commerce of England to join in our cry of railways, railways, more railways." He advocated a limited Government guarantee as the best means of procuring the money on fair terms and in reasonable time. On the question of the narrow-gauge the new Chairman of the Chamber said that "we are every day getting fresh evidence of the folly of constructing important lines, for the sake of a pitiful saving in first cost, on a narrower than what is called the broad gauge. There may of course be districts for which the narrow gauge is enough. For instance, the Bhownuggur State, whose line feeds its own port, and is presumably sufficient to carry the utmost possible development of traffic. But these are few and far between. It is not a great exaggeration to say that the best thing that could happen to the Bombay Presidency would be to see every inch of narrow gauge taken up and replaced by broad-gauge, and all new lines planned for on the broad-gauge principle. Never mind the cost ; that will be amply repaid hereafter. But do not let us have traffic delayed and interrupted, and a check given to the full and free development of the resources of this magnificent country by having lines made that in some cases may meet the needs of to-day, but that passing through lands in which the very fact of there being a railway means rapid and rich development, will prove in a short time inadequate and disappointing." Like the rest of the Bombay community, and indeed all who are acquainted with the facts, Mr. Forbes Adam holds the Strachey brothers directly responsible for the serious injury to the interests of the country which has already been accomplished and is now in danger of a serious aggravation. Mr. Forrest supplemented the two speeches to which we have referred by one in which he proposed that Major Conway-Gordon, whose yellow pamphlet has given such an impulse to the movement in favour of railway development, should be made an honorary member of the Chamber, and also strongly supported the claim of the country to improved means of communication. He recommended that the Chamber should agitate for an expenditure of ten millions per annum for five years at least for this purpose. He stated that the English Chambers of Commerce had been appealed to, to further the good work—a course which we urged strenuously some time since. The Government of India is on the side of the Chamber on this question, as we have often pointed out. The obstruction which has to be overcome has its source in the India Office. The Chambers of Commerce at home can render substantial service in opening the eyes of the Secretary of State to the necessity of emancipating himself from the influence of the crotcheteers who are spoiling everything.

JUST now one of the periodically recurring outcries against the athleticism of our public schools is being raised. Football is the chief object of attack, though cricket and running also come in for their share of abuse. Some of the home newspapers publish alarming catalogues of accidents that have happened on the football field. Parents are writing letters complaining that their sons at school find themselves in an atmosphere in which not learning but athletic prowess forms the highest ideal, and that from the violence with which football is played they often come back for the holidays bruised and maimed, sometimes with injuries that may last for a lifetime. The schoolmasters, instead of checking this extreme spirit of devotion to athletic sports, are said to be doing all they can to encourage it by word and act, having often, indeed, themselves gained their posts by their past fame at cricket or football. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in the facts brought forward by these letters. Schoolboys at the great public schools have some respect for learning, but much more for skill at cricket and football, and the masters encourage this state of things by joining zealously in active sports. The school magazines leave little space for literary productions, and are full of long accounts of cricket and football matches between house and house or school and school. Even the parts of the magazines supposed to be devoted to original composition are sometimes infected with the athletic craze, and given up to panegyrics of football, cricket, or boating. For instance, we have before us a number of one of the best public school magazines, and it begins with an article on football, which, from the style of its composition, seems more likely to have been written by a master than by a boy. Yet nowhere could we find more extravagant praise of the game, expressed in serious earnest. It is written in October, in anticipation of the football season, and the enthusiastic writer has used as a motto for his composition the first three lines of Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*, which are quoted, he says, not for their poetic beauties, but rather because they have always seemed to him the most magnificent expression of the moral enthusiasm and physical delight which sway in a greater or less degree the breast of every football player. "Football has come! How many a heart through the length and breadth of the land has throbbed with ecstacy at the thought! How many a wistful eye has watched the sure signs of the waning summer, has noted the lengthened hours of twilight, has rested with delight on the pestilence-stricken leaves, hurrying like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing, and has sparkled joyously through the rolling mist, as it shrouds the scenery in its sepulchral sheet and dims the faint beams of the watery moon! How many an ardent spirit has caught in Fancy's ear the distant echoes of the combat, and like Horace's Mænad, who 'roused from sleep looks wonderingly abroad on Thrace with snow-drifts white, and Rhodope by barbarous footsteps trod,' has watched for the advent of the deity who is to hold undivided empire over every thought and wish till Christmas breaks the magic spell once more." This is very strong language, but the same excessive admiration is as distinctly evidenced in a more prosaic form by the large amount of space devoted to the description of games in every school magazine. We may therefore take it for granted that there is a great, in a certain sense a ridiculous, admiration for athletic sports in English schools ; and that this leads occasionally to severe bodily harm must also be allowed. Sometimes a boy weakens his lungs from racing too much, sometimes a racket ball injures his eye, sometimes a cricket ball does the damage ; but the violent pursuit of football, and especially of Rugby football, is generally credited with being far the most dangerous of all boyish amusements.

Have, then, the aggrieved parents any definite scheme of reform to offer ? Of course, if some game could be discovered which would be as interesting to the players and as healthy as football, without being dangerous, the invention would be hailed with universal acclamation as a solution of the difficulty. But such a substitute has yet to be discovered, and until the discovery has been made football will not be driven from the field. For what would be the result of simply abolishing football without putting anything in its place ? Simply, that schoolboys would spend most of the time, during which they should be in the open air, huddled round their study or class-room fires, manufacturing tea, coffee, and chocolate, and devouring pastry and novels. That is what they do now on the winter days which are too hopelessly wet for football. Most of them would have no other refuge. A certain proportion would take to birds-nesting and still more questionable amusements involving harm to their own character and the property of the farmers round about ; and on the tree-top or orchard wall their necks would be about as much in danger as their bones would have been had they been on the football field. They cannot be recommended to take to hockey, as that game, though less exciting, is even more dangerous than football. Tennis is for the lawn, not for the public school field. Skating, even if it were free from danger, cannot take the place of football. When the frost is severe enough for the ice to bear, the ground is too hard for football, so that the abolition of football could not be compensated for by mere skating. Some content themselves with advocating the extinction of the Rugby game in favour of the rules which do not allow the ball to be carried. But such alterations often produce exactly the opposite result to that which was intended. An attempt was made some years ago to make Rugby football less dangerous by rules against hacking, but the result of that restriction seems to have been that the scrimmage is rendered far more unsteady by the recklessness with which players now allow themselves to fall, and many accidents happen from masses of players being heaped on the top of those who have let themselves be thus downtrodden. When hacking is allowed, every one takes great care to keep his feet, so that accidents from tumbling scrimmages were formerly much less common than they are now. So at first sight the Harrow and Eton games seem safer. But when we consider the danger from continual charging, and the violent kicks which can be delivered when the players' legs, not being confined by a close, packed scrimmage, are allowed full swing, grave doubts arise that the Harrow and Eton games may be in reality as dangerous as their more fascinating rival. So that there seems really nothing better to be done than to submit to the present condition of school life and balance its advantages against its drawbacks.

We must also be careful not to exaggerate the disadvantages. The opponents of athleticism lay most stress on the accidents and on the mistaken idea engendered in the minds of boys as to the relative importance of mental and bodily endowments. The number of serious football casualties is probably overrated. They have no doubt become more numerous of late years. But this increase is only proportionate to the growing popularity of the game, testified by the large number of football clubs that have been formed in every county and in every town. Football is not really more dangerous than shooting, skating, hockey, riding, or travelling by rail, and is much less dangerous than hunting. Many men have played football zealously through all their boyhood without having sustained any hurt worth remembering. Also, while we must acknowledge that public school life does give rise to a foolish admiration of those who excel in cricket and football, this kind of hero worship does not long survive when the boy has become a man and entered upon the serious business of life ; but the active habits and love of the open air thereby produced exercises its health-giving influence through his whole life. It must also be remembered that although cricket and football are often looked upon by schoolboys as the most important part of their life, and as ends to be sought for their own sake, the wise school-master cultivates these games only as means to enable the boy to do his real work of learning better without injuring his health. The schoolboy who is intended to use education as a means to advancement in life must work very hard in these days of competition, and he could not learn as much as he is required to learn without hurt to his health, unless he were refreshed daily by active out-of-door games, the excitement of which makes him entirely forget for the time his Virgil or his Todhunter. Some few boys do get their heads turned by athletic distinction, particularly on the cricket-field, but the majority pursue their amusements with sufficient moderation, and derive nothing but good from their engagement in active athletic sports, which strengthen their bodies and enable them to work all the harder at their books.

A RUMOUR is afloat (though whether it has any substantial foundation we are at present unable to say) that General Hardinge is to be allowed to complete his five years' tenure of command of the Bombay Army. In the ordinary course of events, General Hardinge, having been promoted since the beginning of the current official year from Lieutenant-General to full General, would, by reason of such promotion, have to vacate his command on the 1st of next April. To allow him to continue in command as a full General until March, 1886, will be an unusual course, and one, we may be sure, which will cause much comment and adverse criticism in the senior military circles at home, as it will undoubtedly be a bit of favouritism which very few soldiers can ever expect. There is no question whatever as to General Hardinge's admirable fitness for the post he holds, in discharging the functions of which he has ever had the good of the service at heart. He is certainly as popular as any Commander-in-Chief is ever likely to be ; and it is a position in which it is impossible to be universally popular. But if through his great interest he is kept on, a precedent is established for future cases, and the result is felt to be a direct injury to those officers who might succeed to the command. Some explain what is yet but a rumour by saying that the object of such a course would be to keep the place for the Duke of Connaught, who, instead of coming here next hot weather, will continue to hold a Division in Bengal until General Hardinge vacates, by which time also Lieutenant-General Phayre, who is a stumbling-block, on account of his seniority, to the Duke's arriving at this command, will have also vacated. But another Lieutenant-General who is likely to be promoted in two years or so might easily be obtained for the command, and no injustice would be done to the home Lieutenant-Generals' list. If, however, the whole thing is a canard, things remain in the state which was generally supposed to be settled, viz, General Hardinge vacates in the spring, and the Duke of Connaught succeeds him. Even so the Phayre difficulty has yet to be disposed of by some device or other on the part of the authorities.

As there may be some misapprehension regarding the object of Sir Douglas Forsyth's visit to India, it may be well to state that the visit is solely connected with railways, and particularly with the West of India Portuguese and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies, of which he is Chairman. After making a tour through Goa and the Southern Mahratta Country during January, he purposes going *via* Allahabad to Calcutta, reaching that city about the first week in February, and will thence make a tour over the East Indian Railway and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, which he will inspect as Director. It is arranged that the tour will last till about the 10th March, it being Sir D. Forsyth's purpose to leave Bombay for England by the steamer of the 14th March.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER,

G.C.B.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

A MAN like this who had been so much in the field, and seen so much warfare, one would suppose to have surrounded himself with a hard and a dry atmosphere. But it was not so. In early life he felt "the friendly glow and softer flame," and of him it could not be said that "thoughtless follies laid him low, and stained his name." An enemy of all wildness and licence, he strove to put down the beer-swilling propensities of officers and men of his time, and, when in the East, anathematised those young gentlemen who rode helter-skelter through the bazaars of Sukkur or Shikarpoor in defiance of human life. (7) He was extremely temperate, and when forty officers and men died in three hours from *coup de soleil*, he attributed his survival to the fact that he alone of the number attacked was a water drinker. But he did not on that account forswear the convivial table. "I was never drunk in my life," says he. Happy man! But like Water Scott, like Malcolm, or Mackintosh, "a head" sometimes supervened ; and on the following morning they all vowed they would never do it again. Alas ! alas ! It were a poor world this, if men cannot take out of it the happiness that God hath given them, as long as it is innocent enjoyment. And so we find him again and again relaxing from graver thoughts to fun and humour, for his mind was not of that mighty cast that found no delight in the turn of a word or the play of some lively or even idle expression. Hence he was not everlastingly sensible after dinner, and if any one expected a dissertation on the Battle of Thrasymenus or the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, he would come away disappointed ; but he never played the fool.

He sometimes wrote poetry (8), and it was much better than that of either Warren Hastings or John Malcolm. Had he not hated Macaulay he would, like Sir John Lawrence, have loved dearly his "Lays of Ancient Rome," which were quite suited to his dashing and martial disposition. He wrote prose, and though he does not rival his brother Sir William, who has nearly made himself immortal by his History of the Peninsular War, he shows the stuff that was in him, in the story of the Battle of Corunna which he put together for his children. Sir Robert Peel put his Despatches on the level of Wellington's.

In his hatred he was fierce and implacable :

> Give me the avowed, the erect, the manly foe
> Whom I can face, or else avert the blow.

It is easier to number his friends than his foes. He verified the Duke of Wellington's aphorism that there was hardly a good-tempered man in India. It would scarcely be too much to say that he quarrelled with everybody. Lord Ellenborough wrote out that Sir John Peter Grant was a wild elephant that only required two tame elephants to subdue him. Five—ten—twenty tame elephants would not have taken the mustiness (when it was on him) out of this Shaitan-ka-Bhai. Even the friends he loved he came to hate. I once called Outram, the Bayard of India, *sans peur, sans reproche*, but then I did not know him ; *sans peur de reproche* would be better. He begins by saying, "I like Dalhousie so much," and ends by calling him "a weasel" and "the Laird o' Cockpen ;" Dr. Buist "the blatant beast" and an "unfrocked priest from St. Andrew's." (9) Sir Frederick Currie ought to have the last syllable of his name excised. Sir James Weir Hogg was *sus horridus* and ought to read the sacred book of the Sikhs called the *Grunth* ; and what he says of Messrs. Reid and Willoughby, members of the Bombay Council, is similar Billingsgate. Whom then did he love ? John Kennedy, his old friend in Cephalonia ? No. They had a dispute, it seems, about the gradient of a road, a-making, and John was condemned to walk up the burning marle at an angle of 45°, carrying a Cephalonia mule on his back, or something like this. No man escaped, not even the Duke ; for even after the tomb had closed upon them their ghosts came out like two gigantic marionettes and clashed their swords together, a terror to gods and men,—in their posthumous papers. I think he was not very much in love with any one, and possibly his wife and children engaged the most of his affections, his grandchildren also, specially the one, a little girl about a foot and a half high, who one day rushed like a fury out of the tent with a bamboo, and threatened to belabour a big elephant. "I came to thrash thoo, thoo very naughty elephant !" Whereat *elephas giganteus* curled up his trunk, looking down on the mite with majestic serenity and composure ; Charles Napier, grandfather, meanwhile sitting, like Abraham, at the tent door with a contemplative grin, completing the picture. Strange it is, yet nevertheless true, that the only individual out of his family circle who won his respect—we can scarcely call it affection—was Mr. (now Sir) Bartle Frere. "Mr. Frere with a proper spirit has completed the Mole at Kurrachee ;" and again, "Mr. Frere is an honourable man." After the pen-and-ink portraits which he has left of his contemporaries it is surely something to remember that one man at least "fetched" Sir Charles Napier in Sind. What soothing emollient Sir Bartle applied to his adamantine heart is unknown, but the fact remains that he in the eyes of his great master was like Milton's Belial—

> "Faithful only he among the faithless found."

Of the three men of these days that we can remember at the moment who are now alive, Sir Bartle Frere is one ; Governor Falkland (1848-1853) still lives at Toulouse ; and Marston, who saved Napier's life by the General's own admission, is a general himself, in comfort and happiness, flourishing like the green bay-tree, the veteran of Sind, and delighted when any one calls on him to fight his battles over again ; his home like a museum hung with the trophies of war and the chase. (10) Aga Khan, the Old Man of the Mountain, whom he calls "his crony—" his face was familiar to us until the other day (11) ; and of Murad Khan on the Hubb, who organised his camel corps, none who have ever experienced his hospitality, which was wide and unstinted, can forget it. He was certainly the finest and most complete Musulman gentleman of his day. (12).

Socially Sir Charles was equal to the occasion. His motto was, "Ready, aye ready." Shortly after he came home, at one of the numerous parties he was at, it fell to his lot to take down to dinner a daughter of Sir James Weir Hogg, his arch-enemy. He was never more agreeable, and said afterwards that a pretty face and lively conversation were better than all the dainties of the menu. Some of us remember the two towels and the piece of soap, his overland kit, which has almost passed into a proverb, and how gentle and simple stood grinning with delight at the shop windows of the book-sellers when the cartoon came out in *Punch*, of Napier riding on a camel across the desert in sight of the pyramids of Egypt. A friend, now a general, has told us that when, a subaltern, he landed in Sind, he reconnoitred on the Keamaree road an old man on a dilapidated steed. Being belated he asked the way, and found this strange individual wonderfully communicative in answering all his questions regarding the place and its inhabitants. He learned next day that this was the Governor of Sind. With his tattered and frayed trowsers he looked a Don Quixote, the burlesque rather than the reality of chivalry.

Another veteran now in Bombay, who travelled out with him in 1841, informs us that when he arrived, an aide-de-camp of the Governor or senior member of Council acting came on board the Berenice to ask him to Parell, which has sheltered and entertained Wellington and so many other distinguished warriors and statesmen. The Redoubtable, at the moment the message was delivered, had just commenced the process of shaving, an art which he believed incumbent on him to practise, now that he was about to go ashore. "Tell him I'm ready," said he, rubbing hurriedly with a towel the soap-suds from his upper lip and proboscis. And ready he was—in a way—on every occasion. Her Majesty the Queen, who loses no opportunity in doing the honours of the State on every momentous occasion, issued a command for him to appear at dinner. The invitation was necessarily a hurried one, as he was about to embark for India. He was discovered by a friend at his own door setting out in a drab-coloured waistcoat, which told him it would never do. His valet Nicholas was a dandy, so he borrowed his, and went with it to the dinner party !

The following may be *ben trovato*, but Napier enjoyed it exceedingly. Captain Mainwaring was a man of humour, and when in Bombay was placed at a dinner party next to Dr. Buist, who very nervously spoke thus—"Captain Mainwaring, I suppose you dislike me. I am Dr. Buist, of the *Bombay Times*".—"Why should I dislike you, my friend, I never read your paper."

He was a bit of an archæologist, but for obvious reasons confined himself to investigating Alexander the Great's expedition to India, and in the house at Clifton, Kurrachee, the internal economy of which we knew so well, he amused himself studying Arrian, noting for his amusement the various stations of the army until it met the fleet of Nearchus. The bungalow is, or was, situated three miles from Kurrachee, twenty feet above sea-level and within twenty yards of the Indian Ocean, here fringed by a long belt of sandy beach, on which on moonlight nights the turtle could be seen disporting itself. It was here he thought and wrote of Alexander while, as he tells us, the sands of the Gedrosian desert fell upon the paper, and blurred the ink which flowed from his pen.

Like most men of his day, he was superstitious, in dreams, in the recurrence of dates (13) fatal or fortunate, and in numbers. "Two is my number—two wives, two daughters, two sons (in-law), two victories, and two deaths. I died at Corunna, and now the grim old villain approaches again."

Some of his characteristics are worth observing. Our men swore dreadfully in Flanders. So did Lord Lake and Colin Campbell in India, and Charles Napier was not one whit behind them. Latterly he condensed all the expletives which he had heretofore used in one mighty oath, "By Jupiter Ammon," which is harmless, and contains no incandescent material. But it would be a mistake to suppose that he went about bullying everybody, swearing at large as the saying is. His doctrine on this subject is clearly and explicitly laid down in his book of instructions which he composed for the edification of military men, and with which his own practice is found in the main to agree. "Scolding," he says, "is weak and contemptible ; an occasional touch-up is invigorating—only let it come out at once like the devil, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning." The Duke wanted to see his diary, but his brother said there were some queer things in it. "It is just for these queer things that I wish to see it," said the Duke.

That he considered the fact of your being a Napier made you, *ceteris paribus*, better than any other man is known to all the world. That he read his Bible, as he says, "like other virtuous men." That his heaven was a kind of Valhalla where he expected to meet Hannibal, Augustus Cæsar, and Napoleon. (14) That he initiated the modern Volunteer movement in England, and though it was frowned upon for years, it was destined that his son-in-law should become Inspector-General of the force when it numbered 100,000 men. That he offered to send 11,000 tons of wheat to avert the consequence of famine in Ireland, at £3 per ton, which was refused. That had he been appointed Dictator of Ireland he would have gone farther than Mr. Gladstone, and banished the whole of the Bishops 'as by law established" to New Zealand, "there to be eaten up by the cannibals." That he was keen and quick to resent injury and insult, real or apparent did not much matter to him, and was oftentimes on the verge of a duel, and indeed may have fought one for anything we know to the contrary. That in conjunction with Lord Byron, with whom he was intimate, he was on the very ace of heading an armed insurrection in Greece. That he scorned to be a suppliant or bow the knee. That, like his enemy Macaulay he had nothing to acknowledge which was inconsistent with rectitude of intention and independence of spirit. That he sometimes set at naught all power and all authority, until his friends trembled even at the very mention of his name ; and that it was better to die honest with a crust of bread than otherwise with great possessions. Such were some of the cardinal points in the creed, conduct, and character of Charles James Napier. And so it came to pass when his life drew to a close that he laid himself down on a naked camp bed-stead with the fresh breeze of England playing upon his countenance and over him the old tattered colours which had been borne at Miani and Hyderabad. He was buried in an obscure grave near Portsmouth amid the tears of 50,000 spectators (15).

SIC EXIT CAROLUS NAPIERUS.

Napier wrote a fine, clear, quick, flowing, readable hand, and many of his words are under-scored, marking the man of energetic action. He could be voluminous when necessary ; but some of his laconics are dreadful, like round-shot. When the Ameers forbade him to cut wood on the banks of the Indus for steamer fuel, he wrote :—"If I do not burn your wood I will burn Hyderabad." *Peccavi* may belong to *Punch*, but if he wrote it, it is shorter than *veni, vidi, vici*. This we can aver : that his fiat to storm Amerkote (this he did finally himself, but it does not matter), the birth-place of Akbar, the greatest and wisest of Indian sovereigns, was written on a piece of paper smaller than the one-half of a five-rupee note. Probably it was despatched in a quill, as he records that many of his messages were received in this way.

J. D.

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(7) Order at Sukkur, 1843 :—"Gentlemen, as well as beggars, may, if they like, ride to the devil when they get on horseback ; but neither gentlemen nor beggars have a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious riding be allowed in camp or bazaar. The Major-General calls the attention of all the camp to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, 18th ultimo, and begs to add that he has placed a detachment of horse at Captain Pope's orders, who will arrest offenders, and Captain Pope will inflict such a fine or other punishment as the Bazaar regulations permit. This order is to be published through the cantonments by beat of drum for three successive days, and Captain Pope is not allowed to let any one off punishment, because, when orders have been repeated and not obeyed, it is time to enforce them: without obedience an army becomes a mob, a cantonment a bear-garden. The enforcement of obedience is like physic—not agreeable, but at times very necessary."

(8) Come on, Stout Beja, to the strife !
Nor you nor I will spare a life !
Unhonoured war ! of mercy reft !
And hopes alone in victory left !
Barbarians, whom no pity ties.
The victor kills, the beaten dies !
So be it, Beja ! stand or run,
We shan't both see the setting sun !
If you beat me a corpse I'll lie,
If I take you I'll hang you high !
For you shall be no burial rites,
Swinging in air you'll feed the kites.—*Written when expecting Beja to come down upon him, 1845.*

(9) Nothing of the sort, any more than Adam Smith or Thomas Carlyle, who studied for the Church, but did not follow it up.

(10) Here is the account of this Paladin which he sent to his brother General W. Napier in 1845. "Remember in your work to mention Lieutenant Marston, 25th Native Infantry, at Miani. I was alone in front of his regiment, when a Belooch came over the edge of the bank ten paces from me; he looked round wildly, but seeing me came on—not fast, but with long strides. My hand having been broken I could not cope with such a customer, but held half my reins in great torture in the broken hand, designing to give Red Rover a chuck that should put his head between me and the coming blow. The Belooch was only four paces from me when Marston on foot passed my right side, and received the swordsman's blow on his shoulder strap. It went deep into the brass scales and the Belooch caught the counterblow on his shield which was beaten down ; the next instant the bayonet of a soldier went nearly to the hilt in his side, and my attention to the general fight engrossed me too much for further observation. I might have defended myself, but crippled as I was, I believe Marston saved my life. He slew three other men that day, but not this man ; at least the bayonet shared with his sword. Mention him, for the man who saves his general's life in battle has a claim to notice in history."

(11) "The Chief of the Assassins, terrible only in name." 'So good and brave a soldier." "A wise Persian Politician." "Paid by me £2,000 a year." "He is a god, his income is immense, lets none of his sect kiss his hand under twenty rupees." "Have sent the Persian Prince on a mission to Jerruck, on the left bank of the Indus, where his influence is great," &c.

(12) John Connon was said to have carried on a friendly correspondence with him, and to have stood high in his favour. This must belong to period 1849-51.

(13) Cromwell's Day, the 3rd September, was a great day with him ; but he seems to have forgotten Carlyle's reminder, "3rd September means 13th by our calendar."

(14) This is not Scotch and could not have come down to him from old Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms, from whom he believed he was descended ; for we never yet have heard a Scotsman say he expected to meet Hannibal in the next world. Rather let us class it as an outcome of the *ingenium perfervidum Hiberniorum*. While on this religious phase of his character it would be a crime to suppress the other, that he felt himself responsible in all his acts to a higher power. "I am a child in the bands of God," he says again and again.

(15) Statues have been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral and Trafalgar-square.

WITH SIR R. SANDEMAN ON THE PANJGUR MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 29.

SIR ROBERT, with his Political Staff, Mr. O. T. Duke, Officiating Political Agent, Rai Hittu Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., and Diwan Gunput Rai, left Sibi by train on 20th November, rode to Mitri, and in the afternoon, accompanied by the Chief of the Sarawans, Hassad Khan, C.I.E., His Highness the Khan of Khelat's Vakeel, and a numerous following of Sirdars, visited the locality of the fight that took place last August between the Brahuis of that part and the Khan's sowars ; he afterwards came on to Hadji-ka-Shahr, or the City of the Pilgrim, to which place we had marched the day before.

> "Now tell us all about the war,
> And what they fought each other for"—

did you say ? Well, it is the last fighting likely to occur in these parts, so you may think it worth notice. All seekers after the romantic and chivalrous are warned off, however, for I have no battle of Chevy Chase to record, no affair of honour. Conspicuous in the battle is the nimble Ninepence Rupee Saheb Bahadur. In the brave days of old the inhabitants had the right to erect bunds to catch the torrent water for purposes of irrigation, (as Major G. would have reported) before it flowed further afield. When means of export were not available, the extent to which this right might be exercised was of little importance either to the Khan or his subjects ; and if the Mitri-ites had gone in largely for cultivation the crop would have been reaped, or rather garnered, by the still more enterprising Murree raider. But civilization appears, and thrusts the finger of diplomacy and the pistonrod of the steam engine into the local pie—raiding no longer pays, water rights become valuable, and one fine morning the Mitri-ites are cheerily setting about building their bunds, when to them enters the Khan's Naib (a Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, or something of that sort, I suppose), and the county yeomanry. "Stop that ! We want the water lower down."—"You be blowed ; we're only exercising our ancient rights. —"You're another." Fig-z-z-z—bang, and down drops the promising son of a local bigwig, with a bullet through his body ; swords are pretty plentiful, and the sowars, with some saddles emptied, clear out, headed, no doubt, by the Lord Lieutenant. Mitri feels uncomfortable —for, in going for those few sowars, they have been defying their liege the Khan ! Be good enough to note that the very steps by which outrage and murder have become impossible on one side of the border have been the direct incentives to those crimes on the other, and in the people's midst. It is in crises like this that the presence of the A. G. G. is of such advantage, but everybody does not see it in the same light, for I was regretfully informed yesterday that his interference will spoil a pretty row that would otherwise have lasted for years, not to mention the blood feuds arising out of the butcher's bill—the Dr. and Cr. account of which would never have been balanced between the parties. For days there has been a dense throng around Mr. Duke the Khelat Political Agent's tent—intense excitement amongst the great unwashed.

23rd Nov.—The case, I am told, is settled, and everybody *razi—i. e.*, satisfied. *On dit* that local self-government and the *fortiter in re* having failed, Sir Robert has succeeded by the *suaviter in modo*—that the question was settled, with the consent of the Khan's Vakeel, by arbitration, in which one of the native British assistants acted as mediator, and that the Vakeel acknowledged that the Brahuis were in the right. The Khan's Vakeel, of whom mention has been made, I was introduced to on a visit to the Durbar tent ; and a very singular man he is. Do you remember an illustration, by Tenniel, in the Ingoldsby Legends in which old Nick, dressed as a Jew, is explaining to St. Dunstan the little mistake by which the good twin Birchington has been taken below instead of the bad twin ? He has, I am told, an unusual gift—that of appearing intensely annoyed when most pleased, so that you detect yourself giving him ells to propitiate him, when you only need have yielded an inch to fully satisfy him, All this bundobust of course took time, and we did not quit Hodji till the morning of the 24th November.

THE BERAR COTTON CROPS.

THE following memorandum on the prospects of the cotton season for 1883-84 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by Mr. Ridsdale, the Commissioner, has been placed at our disposal by the Chamber of Commerce :—Returns just received from the districts show that the area under cotton for the current year is less than in the preceding year by 19,918 acres.

2. The following table shows the cotton cultivation in each district for the current year and five preceding years ;—

Districts.	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84
Amraoti ..	550,442	487,918	434,903	489,917	489,276	497,158
Akola	553,152	513,166	342,498	590,107	558,582	546,810
Ellichpur..	244,421	233,083	214,516	258,520	254,018	252,009
Buldana ..	292,751	302,513	267,260	314,614	328,702	328,248
Wun.......	333,107	296,005	261,386	297,654	260,426	237,736
Basim	234,016	238,558	235,383	247,876	251,440	260,535
	2,207,889	2,101,273	1,755,946	2,189,688	2,142,444	2,122,526

3. Compared with the average for the five preceding years, however, the area under cultivation in the current year shows an increase of 43,078 acres. The area here given is, however, in part only approximate, as the Deputy Commissioner, when writing on the 29th September, states that the sowing of jari cotton had not then commenced. For this statement, however, I am asking for further verification, as I was not aware that jari cotton was ever sown as late as this. It is also probable that the area under actual cultivation will be less than that here shown, because the late heavy rains have so injured the cotton plants in places as to necessitate the fields being re-sown with some other crop.

4. As shown by the above statement, there is a decrease as compared with the previous year in all the districts except Amraoti and Basim. In explanation of the decrease Deputy Commissioners report as follows :—

Akola.—"The rainfall did not give sufficient time for the due sowing of cotton. Besides, the floods of the Purna river have swept away the crops to a large extent. Hence the decrease."

Ellichpur.—"Due to the usual rotation between cotton and other crops."

Buldana.—"The decrease is merely incidental, and attributable to rotation of crops."

Wun.—"The decrease in the area under cotton is attributed to the continuous rain, which allowed little opportunity for sowing, and also partly to the usual rotation of crops."

5. The different varieties of cotton reported to be under cultivation are shown in the appended statement. Khandeish cotton is shown to have again increased from 35,778 to 52,115 acres in Amraoti District. It is shown by the returns to be cultivated in Morsi and Chundur taluks only, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the Patwaris are not able to distinguish the varieties properly, for he adds, "I know that this kind of cotton is largely grown near Kolhapur in the Amraoti taluk."

In the Ellichpur District only 1,197 acres are shown under Khandeish cotton this year, as against 25,568 in the preceding year, while the area under American cotton this year is returned as 34,243 acres. The reason for this is, says the Deputy Commissioner, that in former reports the Khandeish and American cotton were shown together ; this year they are shown separately.

A quantity of American seed was obtained by the Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, from the Collector of Khandeish, and distributed in the four talukas of his districts ; only 252 acres, however, appear to have been sown with this variety of cotton in the year. American cotton has largely increased in cultivation in Akola, Ellichpur, Buldana, and Basim Districts. The reason for this is stated to be that it comes to perfection earlier than the indigenous cotton.

The same reason is assigned for the increased cultivation of the Khandeish cotton.

The cultivation of "jari" has altogether ceased in the Basim District, and has largely diminished in Akola, Ellichpur, Wun, and Buldana.

6. The character of the season was very far from being altogether favourable, for cotton suffers from excessive rainfall. In June and July the rainfall was generally suitable, and the break for about twenty days in August, gave good opportunity for weeding and hoeing. So far the prospects were very favourable. There occurred a heavy rainfall of 12 inches 78 cents. in the end of August, and the rain continued almost without cessation during September, amounting to 9 inches 32 cents. in that month, and finishing with a further fall of 6¼ inches in October. The heavy and unseasonable rainfall in the middle of October did so much damage in some places, by destroying the flowers and pods, that the cultivators will probably have to root up the plants, and sow rabi crops instead.

7. Judging from the present state of the plants, it is difficult to estimate what the outturn of the season's crop will be, but it is probable that it will be less than the average ; the estimates given by district officers previous to the heavy rainfall in Oct. can scarcely be considered applicable to the present condition of the crops. According to district estimates the average yield per acre and the total out-turn of cotton are as follows :—

Districts.	Average yield per acre seers.	Out-turn in maunds.
Amraoti	28	348,010
Akola	19	239,749
Ellichpur	29	182,706
Buldana	16	131,299
Wun............	13	77,264
Basim	11	71,647
Average.......	19	1,008,199

Consequent on the effects of the unfavourable rainfall in October, the out-turn will probably be not less than 15 per cent. short of the district estimates, so that the total yield of cotton will probably be 860,000 maunds, instead of 1,008,199 maunds, as estimated by district officers, which is less than that of the preceding year by 348 maunds.

8. The estimated total production for five preceding years was as follows :—

Years	Maunds
1879-79............................	1,183,515
1879-8............................	1,247,573
1880-81............................	853,729
1881-82............................	1,409,413
1882-83............................	1,208,553

As in 1880-81 the decrease is due to the exceptional character of the season.

(Signed) S. O.'B. RIDSDALE,
Commr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Commissioner's Office, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
Omraoti, Oct. 27.

THE DEFAULTING MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

CURSETJEE BAPOOJEE JESSAWALLA, an accountant in the Executive Engineer's department of the Bombay Municipality, was brought up on remand and charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money belonging to the Bombay Municipality, amounting in all to about Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Bhandara, barrister-at-law, for the accused.

Mr. Crawford, in opening the case, said that the prisoner had been an accountant in the Executive Engineer's department of the Bombay Municipality, and that it would be impossible to charge him with the theft of all the sums, some large and some small, which had been misappropriated by him during the last four or five years, as under section 234 of the Indian Penal Code he could only be tried on three charges in respect of frauds which had taken place within one year of each other. Consequently it would be better to try the prisoner with regard to certain misappropriations which had taken place in the year 1881. This, however, would not prevent the prisoner being tried in respect of other sums, should there not be sufficient evidence to convict him on any of these charges. Mr. Crawford then proceeded to show the manner in which the fees paid to the Executive Engineer's department had been received and entered in the books of the office. The first instance of theft was in the year 1881, when a fee was paid to the accused by one Wassedew Vittoba, amounting to a sum of Rs. 271-10-4. The second was in regard to a sum of Rs. 218, received by the accused on the 30th May, 1881 ; and the third in regard to a sum of Rs. 266-6-4, received on the 2nd September, 1881.

Mr. Robert McEwen, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Municipality, said the practice adopted in the Engineer's office with regard to permits issued when a landlord or other person projected a gallery, rewas, &c., over a public road was as follows :—After the fee was fixed by the superintendent of buildings at the office, the accountant made out a permit in triplicate, which was then given to the house-owner. A duplicate was sent to the inspector of the district in which the work was to be done, and the counterfoil was kept by the accountant. A daily statement of fees collected was made out in duplicate, the original, together with the fees, being sent to the Controller of Municipal accounts, who also signed the duplicate, and returned it to the accountant. This duplicate was kept by the accountant as a receipt for the money received. Witness knew the accused as an accountant in the Engineer's department for the last eighteen years. He identified his handwriting in a counterfoil for a permit for the execution of a rewas on the 2nd September, 1881, for which a fee of Rs. 266-4 was received. He also identified his handwriting and initials in the statement of daily receipt of fees for that date, in which no mention of this fee was entered. A reference was here made to the cash-book kept by the accused for the month of September, in which again there was no entry of this sum. Witness then similarly proved that the fees of Rs. 271-10-4 paid on the 14th January, 1881, and Rs. 218 paid on the 30th May, 1881, to the accused were not paid by him to the Controller of Municipal accounts.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Hussain Ally Mahomed Ally, a house-owner, and his mehta, named Permanund Hurajram, were next examined. They deposed to having paid to the accused the sum of Rs. 218 on the 30th May, 1881, as a fee for the projection of a gallery to the house in Balloo Sarang-street.

The case at this stage was adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

Mr. Bhandara asked the magistrate's permission to interview the prisoner in the jail, which was granted.

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCE IN A FIRE-TEMPLE.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Bhaishunker, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on behalf of Jamsetjee Nowrosjee Katruck and five other Parsee Mobeds, out of the thirteen Mobeds against whom summonses had been issued by the magistrate on the day previous in the case of the disturbance in a fire-temple. Mr. Bhaishunker stated that these six persons were *Brushnum* Mobeds, and that they therefore could not attend the court at the hearing of the case on Monday next. He asked that service of summonses in respect of the six Mobeds might be effected on him as he represented all the accused Mobeds. Mr. Bhaishunker also applied for a summons against Hormusjee Rustomjee Oodwaria, *alias* Meethaiwalla, charging him with an assault on one of his clients.

The magistrate granted the two applications.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of Dustoor Pestonjee and the trustees of the Fire-Temple at Churnee Waddy, and said he had been informed that an application was to be made against three other *Boe* Mobeds for cross-summonses. He further stated that if the summonses had been already issued against them, he was prepared to show cause, as the application, if made, was to prevent the *Boe* ceremony being carried on by the three Mobeds in the Fire-Temple. As it was absolutely necessary and of very great importance that this ceremony should be proceeded with, he would ask the magistrate not to make any order for issuing cross-summonses without hearing him.

His worship said that no such application had been made to him as yet, but that Mr. Bhaishunker had applied to him for a summons against one Hormusjee Rustomjee Oodwari that morning, and that it had been granted. He further stated that he would not grant any summonses against the *Boe* Mobeds until after the disposal of the first case.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DON TAR STREET.

AN alarm of fire at godown No. 3, situated in 2nd Don Tar-street, belonging to Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Sakoor, the top floor of which was occupied by the Goculdas Tejpal Seminary, was raised shortly before seven o'clock yesterday morning. Information was immediately sent by telephone to all the steam fire-brigade stations, and to the turncock inspectors of the Vehar Water works. The steam fire-engine from Pydownee was on the scene by seven o'clock, at which time the fire was raging furiously, and spreading so rapidly that soon afterwards the whole building was completely gutted. The Pydownee engine was at once set to work, being supplied with water from the Jackria Musjid tank at Jackaria Musjid-street. The Fort and Byculla steam engines arrived about a quarter of an hour later, and were set to work from the Kurrack CazeeMusjid tank. The Fort engine was also set to work, but the Vehar water-supply from the 6-inch plug was only available at half-past 7 o'clock, and was throughout very scanty and insufficient. The Fort engine consequently had to be supplied with water conveyed by bheesties from the reservoir in the Jackria Musjid, and which was fed by a length of hose attached to a hydrant in Kambakur-street. If it had not been for the latter service, and the water stored in the Jackria Musjid, the fire would in all probability have spread to the adjoining buildings. The fire was in a great measure, however, got under control at about 9 a.m., and further havoc prevented. The origin of the fire is unknown. The ground floor of the building was used as a warehouse, stored with a large quantity of sugar and other merchandise. The damage done to property belonging to Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladena, and the building, which was completely destroyed, is roughly estimated at Rs. 70,000.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILBERT BILL.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The Ilbert Bill controversy has at last been settled. A concordat has been arranged between the Government and the council of the Defence Association upon what may be described generally as the following terms:—1. No native other than a native district judge and a native district magistrate is to exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. 2. The European British subject in every such case, inclusive of offences triable by a district magistrate, is to be entitled as of right to be tried by a jury, the majority of whom shall consist of European British subjects. 3. The right, moreover, is to be conferred even in non-jury districts. 4. This right is to apply in every case triable by a district magistrate, even when such magistrate is himself a European British subject. The result of this agreement will be to establish upon a permanent basis and as a measure of final legislation this principle that the rights and liberties of European British subjects in criminal matters will in every case be safegurded by a decision or verdict of men of their own race. This, it is thought, affords a completely satisfactory settlement of the vital question at issue between the European community and the Government, inasmuch as it concedes the constitutional and equitable principle which has been so earnestly and persistently contended for by the European community in India during the last twelve months.

(FROM THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The Defence Association received a telegram from London yesterday, stating that Mr. Atkins had addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of working-men at Bolton. Mr. Hesketh presided. A resolution condemning the Ilbert Bill was passed unanimously. It was also decided to send copies of the resolution to Lord Kimberly and Mr. Gladstone.

At Tuesday's meeting of the London Clerical Club—a Liberal and Broad Church club—the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, the Radical orator, moved a resolution supporting the Bill, but it was utterly defeated, only one other clergyman voting with Mr. MacColl.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 21.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the explorer, proceeds to-day to Siam to commence an exploration. His leave has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Siam Government promises facilities. One party under Mr. Hallett will commence operations from Burma, and another under Mr. Colquhoun, with Mr. Scott as assistant, from Bangkok.

RANGOON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 21.

Wilson's Circus leaves to-day for Calcutta by mail-steamer.

The Officiating Recorder also goes away. He is in bad health, and it is feared will have to take sick leave.

The *Rangoon Gazette*, in commenting on a treasonable letter which was published in the *Rangoon Times* on Tuesday, says the only charitable conclusion is that it is written by a lunatic of whose small modicum of sense the discussion on the Ilbert Bill has completely deprived him. It is hoped that on the Chief Commissioner's return from Tavoy he will take such steps as will effectually prevent more diatribes of the kind being published. The punishment for inciting rebellion or mutiny amongst Her Majesty's forces is transportation for life, and though a prosecution for such a production might perhaps appear ludicrous, the author, who is believed to be a Volunteer, might have proper punishment inflicted on him by his comrades for his disloyalty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE OUTWORKS OF SONTAY BY THE FRENCH.

HONGKONG, DEC. 20.

News from Tongking states that, after severe fighting, the French troops captured the outworks of Sontay on the 14th instant. The French lost 19 officers and 200 men, the enemy's loss being heavy. The assault on the citadel was expected to be delivered on the 16th instant.

News has been received from Annam that Yocduc has been proclaimed King, and that Hué is expected to be occupied by the French.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

The Senate to-day approved the supplementary credit of twenty million francs on account of the Tonking expedition.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

It is officially denied that any reinforcements have been ordered for the army of occupation in Egypt, none but reliefs having been sent.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES ASHORE.

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 20.

The troopship Euphrates, outward bound, has run ashore off Tarifa, but is expected to get off. The women and children in the meantime have been landed here, and tugs have been sent to land the troops, if necessary.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

ROME, DEC. 20.

The Imperial Prince of Germany left here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, DEC. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market closed dull.

Fair Dhollera	4d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ „	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ „ French Rentes	105⅛
Bar Silver	50⅝

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Dept. combined	£13,000,000, unchanged.
Bills Discounted	£20,300,000, Inc. £500,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined	£22,100,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrival—Mirando.

THERE will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Wednesday next, Christmas Day (Tuesday) being, as usual, observed as one of the two holidays in the year enjoyed by our staff.

THE next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held in the Secretariat, at 11 a.m., on the 9th January.

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON presided yesterday at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the St. Peter's High Schools at Mazagon for boys and girls. After the pupils had treated the assembly to some excellent music, the Rev. Father Page read the past year's report, showing that the exertions of those in charge of the institution have been yielding very satisfactory results. H. E. the Governor then rose and briefly expressed the pleasure which he felt in coming there to pay his "humble and respectful tribute" to the members of St. John's Mission for the good work they had been doing. His Excellency was further gratified to observe that the results of the Matriculation examination, so far as these schools were concerned, gave a substantial proof of the quality of the teaching received by the pupils. After the proceedings had concluded, His Excellency left the hall amidst the vociferous cheers of the children.

THE three Belooch sepoys who were recently put on their trial for creating disturbances at Hyderabad (Sind) have each been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The men are, however, appealing against the judgment of the magistrate.

ON Wednesday no less than 49,222 passengers travelled by the Calcutta tramcars, the majority of whom were visitors to the Exhibition and the illumination.

ON Friday, the 14th inst., a terrible tragedy occurred in the 2nd Belooch lines at Kurrachee. Five or six sepoys were sitting in the verandah talking, whether in a quarrelsome way or not we cannot yet tell. But one called another by an abusive term, and he immediately rushed in for his rifle, came out, shot two men dead and severely wounded two others before he was captured. The *Sind Gazette* to hand yesterday says:—An inquest went on all the afternoon, and from the report we may be able to give fuller details in our next issue.

IT is said to have been definitely decided that, upon Mr. Martindale going home on leave in the course of a few weeks, Mr. Lee-Warner is to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

THE fact that the leader in the recent Aka raid was educated in the Zillah School at Tezpore is not singular, the *Statesman* remarks:—"In the Jawaki affair, which our readers may recollect involved an expedition, after a two-years' blockade, during which the tribe refused compliance with the demands made upon them, in reparation for various raids committed upon British territory, a principal headman and most prominent leader had been an old Post Office official for some 25 years, and was in receipt of a pension from the State."

REUTER is misinformed regarding Ayub Khan's movements, the *Pioneer* says. "Ayub is at present at Teheran, and therefore cannot have left Meshed as he was announced to have done yesterday; but we believe there is some chance of his starting for that place shortly. He will probably stay there but a very short time."

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, Dec. 17, to a Calcutta paper, states:—"The Recorder's Court has come to such a deadlock through pressure of work, that assistance cannot be delayed. The proposal to appoint an additional Recorder was condemned by the Bar at a recent meeting as unsatisfactory and inadequate." The Rangoon papers just to hand mention that a numerously-signed petition had been presented to the Chief Commissioner complaining of the delay in the hearing of suits, and suggesting that Mr. Lingham, the Small Cause Court Judge, should be appointed Additional Recorder.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. CUNNINGHAM, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, has published a report of his tours in North and South Behar in 1880-81, undertaken for the exploration of ancient Buddhist and Brahminical ruins. The book is illustrated with thirty-one plates, mostly of interesting ruins and inscriptions that have been photographed by some of his assistants. In these wanderings the sites of many of the holy places at Budha Gaya, which have been described by Chinese pilgrims in old books, have been ascertained, and some traces of the original temple of Asoka have been found. One of the most interesting discoveries was that of the raised promenade, along which Buddha was said to have taken exercise. The next important discovery was that of the "Vajrasan," or famous throne on which Buddha was said to have sat under the Bodhi tree. The Brahminical temples of Deo Markanda, Mahadeopur, and Deo Barnarak, together with the temples at Pali and Kouch, were visited. An inscription on a pillar at Barnarak is considered by General Cunningham to be of special importance, as it "proves that the Indian arch was in common use about the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era." A new Asoka Lion-pillar, discovered near a place called Rampurwa, was visited. The pillar was found to have fallen down and to be lying partly in water. The upper part of the lion is gone, but the lower part of the animal, with the bell capital and circular abacus with the well-known geese and conventional flowers, are still in very fair condition. A photograph of the capital, taken by Mr. Garrick, who assisted General Cunningham in his work, is given in one of the plates. The skill shown in the sculpture, especially in the faithful carving of details such as the feet, paws, and nails, and the muscles in the legs, leads Mr. Garrick to trace the influence of Greek art in these early works, and he attributes "the apparent decadence in the (Indian) sculptor's art to the gradual withdrawal of Greek aid, or rather to the oblivious disposition of the natives of India, who have allowed the artistic instruction imparted to them to die out." The bell-shaped capital surmounted by animals, so familiar to us in pictures of the ruins of Persepolis, suggests to him the introduction of the Persian element into Indian art. Hence these pillars are said to embody the Indo-Persian and Indo-Grecian styles of Indian architecture.

AT 6-45 p.m. on the 11th instant a meteor of exceptional brilliancy crossed the sky from west to east immediately overhead, and exploded with terrific noise about twelve miles west of Chandargina, in the Chittagong district. A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The meteor was of a bright white colour like the electric light, and left behind it a red lurid train which lit up the whole countryside. The explosions caused the greatest alarm amongst the villagers and hill-men. A meteor of this description fell in the Pussun district in the year 1872, but fortunately did no harm beyond burning some ripe paddy."

REFERRING to Mr. Grant Duff's speech at the Carmichael dinner at the Madras Club, the Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* remarks:—"*En parenthese*, permit me to ask by whose leave, or on what ground, a speech that was delivered inside the club has been made public? I may be wrong, but I have been reared in the belief that communications inside the walls of a club are sacred and privileged. I am aware that a 'singularly able' gentleman is of a different opinion. But I prefer my own idea upon the subject, and I should like to know why the rule that is imposed upon me and Tom and Dick and Harry is not imposed equally upon a right honourable. I should like to comment myself upon the speeches made at the club, but I think I should give grave and justifiable offence to the members of that club if I did so. Mr. Carmichael must have felt proud at the size of the club dinner. Over eighty persons sat down (after waiting fourteen minutes for the Governor) to do honour to his past hospitality. Whatever Mr. Carmichael has done in the way of entertainment, he has done well and not infrequently. He has never raised our blushes by living in a hotel or by "chumming" with another family or two, or even by camping in the People's Park, on the *glacis*, the racecourse, or the island. His tent is a substantial one of bricks and chunam, and he entertained right royally even when he might have sheltered himself under the plea of a family."

MR. H. J. SCOTT, the South Australian agent at the Calcutta Exhibition, has sent us a copy of a work entitled "South Australia: Its History, Productions, and Natural Resources," which was specially written for the Exhibition by Mr. J. P. Stow, editor of one of the Adelaide daily newspapers, by the request of the Government of the Colony. Mr. Scott favoured us with an advance copy of the work immediately on his arrival in Bombay *en route* to Calcutta some weeks back, and we then reviewed it at considerable length, and wrote appreciatingly of the careful manner in which it had been prepared. Several admirable engravings, which did not form a part of the advance copy, are an attractive feature of the one just received. The work is rendered more valuable by the incorporation of a catalogue of the South Australian exhibits at the Exhibition, several statistical tables showing the progress of the Colony, and a collection of maps and plan.

THE attention of the Punjab Government has been called to the method of photographing habitual and notorious criminals which is practised by the Calcutta Police; and the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, has submitted a proposal for adopting the method in his province. The Lieutenant-Governor, who considers the application of photography well adapted for the detection and repression of crime, has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 900 for the purchase of apparatus, and an annual expenditure of Rs. 500 for chemicals.

CHINA must be rapidly adapting herself to the institutions of the West, seeing that the latest device of commercial genius known as "cornering" is now being practised in that country. In Shanghai there is a certain Mandarin Hoosinam, who with a little practice promises to rival in the daring of his speculations Mr. Morris Ranger. During the last silk season it was discovered that the crop had been over-estimated, and Hoosinam led a speculative movement among the Chinese by which prices were quickly run up. The European corps, however, had not been reckoned with, and these proving full ones the markets relapsed. When settling time came nearly one-half of the usual dealers were compelled to suspend payment, and prices would have fallen still further had Hoosinam not continued to purchase in order to protect his already large stock. At the time of the issue of the report a few months back he was the owner of a stock of about 15,000 bales, representing a lock-up of about £1,250,000.

IT is believed that at least fifteen lives were lost by a collision between the steamers Cygne and Rhone, on the Lake of Geneva, on November 23. A violent storm, with a heavy fog, prevailed at the time. The Cygne ran into the Rhone with such force that the latter went down within two minutes. Only five persons who were on board the Rhone were saved, and among these were the captain and fireman, who were able to get on board the Cygne, and a young bridegroom, who went mad on discovering that he had saved another woman in mistake for his wife.

A PROSECUTION in the New York Police Court has disclosed an extraordinary story of gambling on board the Cunard steamer Servia. A man named Rice was ordered to refund to Robert Sullivan a sum of $2,780 dols., of which Sullivan charged Rice with having cheated him. The other passengers stated that it was merely a quarrel between the two over the division of their winnings from twenty others, who lost various sums, averaging 200 dols. each. One passenger lost 1,500 dols.; two Englishmen, brothers, lost 500 dols. each. One passenger landed in a penniless condition. An American returning from Oxford, assisted by others, forcibly compelled the restitution of the money that had been won from a young man coming from India. The play was generally high, and frequently the loss of hundreds of dollars depended on the toss of a coin. Money was also lost at card-playing.

VICTOR HUGO received a curious deputation recently. Four Mormons waited on him, bringing with them two very handsome young girls, and inviting him to consider them as his wives, explaining that the community desired to have descendants of the great poet, and that the two ladies who accompanied them had been chosen for him by their High Priest. Victor Hugo gracefully declined the precious gift, much to the disappointment of the deputation, who withdrew immediately.

THE experiment was made recently in the Blind College, Worcester, of holding sports for the blind students. A large and varied programme was got through successfully. The running was directed by the ring of bells, and aided by stationing boys at each post of the roped centre. Two of the blind students took their "high leap" standing, a third (the winner) carefully measured his distance backward from the bar, then sprang forward and cleared it. Much admiration was excited by the straight and powerful running of the blind boys in the handicaps. The money for the prizes was contributed by ladies and gentlemen in Worcester. Mr. G. Laupmann, B.A. (formerly of St. Peter's College, Cambridge), a blind gentleman, directed all the arrangements.

THE Notts County Cricket Club have declined unanimously to make any matches with Lancashire in 1884, on the ground of the latter during last season having played in their Eleven at least two men as to the fairness of whose bowling there are grave doubts.

ON Nov. 23 the Dean of Westminster delivered the prizes to the students of the Liverpool Institute, and gave a review of educational methods past and present. He deprecated the mechanical systems of byegone days under which he himself had received his early education, and offered a warm eulogium to Dr. Arnold, who had so successfully developed the picturesque and attractive methods of teaching. It was noted with gratification that the ancient Universities were now leading the way in educational reform by opening their doors, with the very best results, to great subjects once quite ignored within their walls. The industrial and commercial classes, on the other hand, were getting value not merely in mercantile knowledge, but were appreciating culture for its own sake. The Indian Education Commission ought to discover the picturesque and attractive methods of teaching mentioned above, and apply them to India.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Bikaneer Field Force left Nusserabad for Bedasur on the 15th instant. The troops are under the command of Brigadier-General Gillespie.

THE G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, numbering about 300, will be assembled in Poona early in January for about ten days' manœuvres and field firing with the troops quartered in, and passing through, Poona and Kirkee. The force available for this miniature camp of exercise will consist of B. Battery D. Brigade R. H. A., C. Battery 2nd Brigade R. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, detachment Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Poona Horse, Sappers and Miners, head-quarter wing 7th Regiment N.I., 8th N.I., 14th N.I., 19th N.I., and 28th N.I.

THE Second Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, from Bombay, and the head-quarter wing of the First Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Ahmednuggur, will arrive at Poona on the morning of the 22nd instant. The 19th Regiment N. I., from Malegaon, *en route* to Deesa, will arrive at Poona on the 29th instant. The Rifle Brigade will resume its march for Belgaum on the 27th inst. in relief of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

THE left wing of the 16th Regiment N.I. will leave Poona by rail on the 26th December for Baroda in relief of the head-quarter wing of the 26th Regiment N.I., which will proceed by rail to Bombay for embarkation in the Czarwitch on the 29th instant for Kurrachee, whence the regiment will move by rail to Quetta District.

THE head-quarter wing of the 7th Regiment N.I., under command of Lieut.-Colonel Adam, will arrive at Bombay from Quetta on the 27th instant. From Bombay the regiment moves by rail to Poona. After the manœuvres there, it will proceed to Ahmednuggur.

THE troops to embark for England in the troop ship leaving Bombay on the 17th January next are L-1 R.A., from Secunderabad (at present halted at Poona), and the time-expired men from the Allahabad, Oudh, Meerut, Sirhind, Lahore, and Rawul Pindi Divisions, and Rohilcund, Gwalior, Saugor, and Peshawur Districts.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. COLLINS resigns his appointment of Commandant of the Murree Depot, and assumes command of the Second Battalion East Surrey Regiment, on Colonel Ralston proceeding on leave to England.

CAPT. F. J. W. EUSTACE, R. A., has been appointed A. D. C. on the personal staff of His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart.

CAPTAIN A. BRETT, Paymaster, First Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been transferred to the 10th Hussars, and will embark with the regiment for England, relieving Captain Montgomery, who has been transferred to the First Battalion Rifle Brigade.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. TEMPLE, V.C., Army Medical Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, vacated on promotion.

THE following transfers of medical officers have been ordered:—Surgeon-Majors J. Reddick from Ferozepore to Landour; R. H. Carew from Benares to Darjeeling; J. Davis from Jhansi to Kasauli; G. H. Lloyd from Bareilly to Jutogh; J. Hoysted from Moradabad to Murree; and F. W. Wade from Meerut to Dalhousie.

THE two squadrons of 2nd Horse now in the Quetta District were to leave Sibi on the 15th instant for Jacobabad, by route march. They were expected to arrive at their destination on the 18th instant.

THE Government of India have decided that the baggage mules of all mountain batteries, both British and native, shall no longer form part of the battery establishment as hitherto, but shall belong to the Transport Department.

THERE is some reason to believe, the *Pioneer* says, that another military reform suggested by the Government of India has been recently vetoed on reference to England. "The Indian Government, we understand, recommended that appointments to the Staff Corps should be made in future direct from Sandhurst; but the home authorities in this, as in larger matters, refused their consent. The refusal seems to be the more strange as the chief defects of the present system fall undeniably upon the British corps which furnish recruits for the Staff Corps; while the Indian Army reaps all the advantage of getting its officers ready-made and trained in the unapproachably good school of a British regiment."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE prospectus of the sixth annual rifle meeting to be held at Coorla on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st December, is published. The following are the matches:—

1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 26TH DEC.—(Forenoon.)

MATCH I.—(At Coorla only.)—200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation. Each Saturday parade attended between the 1st January 1884 and the end of the drill season, including the annual inspection, to count as 1 point.

1st Prize:	A cup presented by Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq., value	Rs. 100
2nd „	By Messrs. Thacker and Co.,—A Range Telescope, value	„ 65
3rd „		„ 40
4th „		„ 30
5th „		„ 20
6th „		„ 15

MATCH II.—"The All Comers."—(At Coorla and Poona.)—200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

1st Prize	Rs. 50
2nd „	„ 30
3rd „	„ 20
4th „	„ 15
5th „	„ 10
6th „	„ 5

AFTERNOON OF 1ST DAY.—(To commence at 2 p.m.)

MATCH III.—The Adjutant General's Prizes. 600, 700, and 800 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

1st Prize, a Cup,	value	Rs. 100
2nd „ Silver Watch	„	„ 60
3rd „ Travelling Clock	„	„ 40

Presented by General Annesley, Adjutant General, Bombay Army.

4th Prize	Rs. 25
5th „	„ 15
6th „	„ 10

MATCH IV.—At Coorla and Poona. His Excellency the Governor's Cup.—600, 700 and 800 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position regulation.

1st Prize,	a Cup, value Rs. 100, presented by H. E. the Governor.	
2nd „	Cup presented by Messrs. Nansey Khyraz, value	Rs. 50
3rd „	Messrs. Hamilton's Ice Bucket	„ 30
4th „	Mr. Bridger's Champion Cue	„ 15
5th „		„ 10
6th „		„ 5

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH DEC.—(Forenoon.)

MATCH III.—At Poona and Coorla. The Adjutant General's Prizes. Distances and Conditions the same as on the 1st Day.

MATCH IV.—At Poona and Coorla. His Excellency the Governor's Cup. Distances and Conditions the same as on the 1st Day.

MATCH I.—At Coorla only.—(Afternoon.) "Bombay Drill Competition." Distances and Conditions the same as on the 1st Day.

MATCH II.—At Coorla and Poona. "The All Comers." Distances and conditions the same as on Wednesday, 1st day.

3RD DAY, FRIDAY, 28TH DEC.—(Forenoon.)

MATCH V.—At Coorla and Poona. Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s & Messrs. Thorpe & Co.'s Prizes. —700 and 800 yards, 10 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

Choice of Silver Tankard or Picnic Case	1st prize, a Silver Tankard by Treacher & Co., value	Rs. 100
	2nd prize by Messr. Thorpe & Co., a Picnic Case, value	„ 100
3rd Prize		„ 50
4th „		„ 25
5th „		„ 10
6th „		„ 5

MATCH VI.—At Poona and Coorla. Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co.'s Prize. The Conditions of which are as follows:—(1.) Winners of Rs. 100 and upwards in the Association Meetings of 1881-82 or 1882-83 to give 6 points. (2.) Winners of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100 at either of those meetings to give 3 points. Distances 200 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

1st Prize,	a Gold Watch by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., value	Rs. 170
2nd „	Macropolo's, a pair of Marble Vases	„ 40
3rd „		„ 30
4th „		„ 20
5th „		„ 15
6th „		„ 10

Closes at 12-30 for the day.

MATCH VII.—The N. R. A. Silver Medal.—(At Poona and Coorla.)—200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, as at Wimbledon.—(Afternoon.)

1st Prize, the N. R. A. Silver Medal.
2nd Messrs. B. Phillips & Co.'s Prize.

MATCH VIII.—At Coorla only. Major Wyer's Prizes.—In this match members who have been returned as marksmen in previous years are excluded from competing.—200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

1st Prize presented by Major Wyer Rs. 100 or a Cup	
2nd „ „ „ „	„ 50
3rd „ „ „ „	„ 25
4th „ „ „ „	„ 15
5th „ „ „ „	„ 10

4TH DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH DEC.

The matches shot through on the 28th will be continued this day under the same conditions, but in the following order:—

Forenoon.—Match VII. and Match VIII.
Afternoon.—Match V. and Match VI.

5TH DAY, MONDAY, 31ST DEC.

MATCH IX.—At Coorla only. The Ladies, Prizes.—In this Competition a lady must nominate's gentleman to compete for her.—200 and 500 yards; 10 shots at each distance; position, any—at both distances.

1st Prize	by Messrs. Watson & Co.	
2nd „	Mr. Edmond Charple.	
3rd „	Messrs. Hoar & Co., Dressing Case	Rs. 85
4th „	Messrs. Marks & Co., Silver Inkstand	„ 45
5th „	Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co.	

MATCH X.—At Coorla and Poona. The Instructors' Prizes. To commence after Match IX.—Distances 200 and 500 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position any

1st Prize The Bodega Cup	Rs. 25
2nd „	„ 15
3rd „	„ 10
4th „	„ 5

If practicable Matches VIII. and IX. will be open on Monday afternoon.

The highest aggregate in matches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to take the Association Gold Medal; the second highest the Silver, and the third highest the Bronze Medal.

The "Maxwell Challenge Cup" will be competed for by Company teams between the 15th January 1884 and 31st March 1884.

A SIGH FROM THE SLUMS.

Apropos of the present searching investigations being made on all sides into the condition of the London outcast and destitute, *Punch* has the following from a sympathetic pen:—

Do you hear the people weeping, oh, my brothers,
In this London of un-rest?
Do you see the tears downfalling from the mothers
On the babies at their breast?
The world is full of joy and exultation,
And the City throbs with pride,
The mighty and the magnates of the nation
Fling their riches far and wide;
But the poor, poor people, oh, my brothers,
You can see them crouching down,
Whilst the giddy whirl and noise of pleasure
All the anguish of the Town! [smothers

Get you forth from out your palaces, and visit
Where and whence the sorrow comes
Round the corner, not so very distant is it
To the stews and to the slums!
Just a stone's throw from your dwelling, see them
Naked, starving on the floor, [lying,
Infant cries amidst the groaning of the dying,
Whilst the Landlord guards the door.
Out of work and out of heart, but where's the pity
For a pauper bruised and bent?
Not one curse has fallen yet upon the City,
That has murder to repent! [wander

Day by day they rise and journey forth and
To the work-yard and the Docks,
Slouching sadly past the millionnaires who
And the fatalist who mocks: [squander,
And the women left behind them wear their
To the sinew and the bone, [fingers
Working sadly, whilst November daylight lingers
Not for bread, but for a stone;
And the ragged children, huddled near their
Keep on starving in their cry. [mothers,
Thus they live in tribulation, oh! my brothers,
Thus they mercifully die!

Grope your way up rotten staircases, and find them
By the dozen in a room,
'Tis but love and blind affection that can bind
To this wretchedness and gloom. [them
See the mother round the dying cinders crooning,
See the father in despair,
See the daughter in consumption—she is swooning
From the foulness of the air.
Hear the coughing and the crying and the
With the bare boards for a bed, [groaning,
Get the heart-ache with their miserable moaning,
"Give us bread! oh, give us bread!"

Great possessor of the miserable hovel,
Where you hustle men like swine,
Have you never any pity when they grovel,
Pleading, praying off your fine?
Do you sleep in peace and know the rotten rafter
Falls in filth on pauper heads?
No! you threaten execution first—and after
Sell their vermin-eaten beds!
Mighty Landlord, when you pass around the bottle
In the merry Christmas-time,
Does a spectre never rise at you and throttle
All your life out for your crime!

How long? How long? Oh, proud and mighty
Will you coldly shut your ears [nation,
To this wailing cry of pain and tribulation
Welling up in London's tears?
Oh! how long to all this bitter crush of sorrow
Will you fasten up your door,
Putting off to an indefinite to-morrow
All your pity for your poor?
Have you comfort for yourselves and not for
others?
Are you careless of the future and its fate?
In the name of great humanity, my brothers,
Is it London that must wait?

CONJUGAL RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

MRS. WELDON has vanquished the leading silk of the Divorce Court on his own ground. She has succeeded in "attaching" her own husband for disobedience to the order of the Court. The Court had decreed that Mrs. Weldon was entitled to have her conjugal rights restored to her, and in partial compliance with that order her husband had provided her with a home suitably furnished and appointed, and an income adequate to the maintenance of her establishment. If the Court should be of opinion that the income was not sufficient he was quite willing to take the Court's figures. But at that point his complaisance ended. He pointblank declined to share with his wife the home which he had provided for her. It was upon this point that his wife insisted. Without this all other concessions were, in her opinion, valueless. The house, the servants, the money allowance, were all necessaries with which a man is bound to provide his mistress. A wife, so Mrs. Weldon argued, is entitled to something more. A wife who is not permitted to live under the same roof with her husband is deprived of the one thing which is recognised as her peculiar conjugal privilege. Such was the contention of Mrs. Weldon, and such was yesterday (November 27) the judgment of Sir James Hannen. The learned President, on looking into the authorities, discovered that, according to the practice followed by his predecessors—Lord Penzance and Sir Cresswell—who had inherited it from the old Ecclesiastical Courts, Mrs. Weldon was entitled under the decree of the Court to resume cohabitation with her husband, he had therefore no alternative but to hold that, in refusing to live under the same roof with his wife, Mr. Weldon had been guilty of disobedience for which he was liable to imprisonment. The writ of attachment is, however, to lie in the office for fourteen days, and, if Mr. Weldon can in the meantime make up his mind to choose cohabitation with his wife as an alternative preferable to solitary confinement, the writ will not be issued. In the other event it must go, unless, indeed, the hand of the minister of offended justice is arrested by the Court of Appeal. It is obviously desirable, not only for the sake of Mr. Weldon, but in the interest of the unhappily too numerous class of persons who find that they have been unequally yoked together in the bonds of holy matrimony, that the question which Mrs. Weldon has now raised should be finally settled. There is no doubt that, if the law of this country compels a husband to live under the same roof with his wife unless both parties have agreed to live apart, the law will have to be altered and brought into harmony with the law of Scotland and other countries which have emancipated themselves from ecclesiastical domination. In the meantime Mrs. Weldon has a perfect right to say that she will have her pound of flesh, and Mr. Weldon, having no ground of complaint against his wife which would justify a separation, must submit to the Court's decree, or abide by the consequences of disobedience. It is very unlikely that the President of the Divorce Division is mistaken as to the practice of his predecessors in regard to restitution of conjugal rights, and very unlikely, therefore, that his order will be disturbed by the Court of Appeal. When the Act of Parliament is passed, which it is apprehended will be necessary before the Court is allowed to exercise a discretion in regard to sending to prison a husband who declines to live under the same roof with his wife, Mrs. Weldon will at any rate be able to say that she has contributed one salutary and much-needed enactment to the statute-book.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN BECHUANALAND.

BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 7th of November gives a brief *résumé* of the arguments which the Rev. John McKenzie has so ably stated since his return to England. He recommends that Bechuanaland should be taken formally under the protection of England, and governed by an English official, subject to her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, but using for administrative purposes such local materials, of native chiefs and headmen and colonial Europeans, as he finds on the spot. The *Times* of the 8th states that one of the objects of the visit of the Transvaal delegates to England is to obtain the removal of the boundary which limits Transvaal extension and dominion in the direction of Bechuanaland, and intimates that it is probable such a request made by the delegates would be granted by the Cabinet, and that Bechuanaland would be left for the Transvaal Government to deal with as it might think proper. It would be well if, before the decision of the Cabinet is irrevocably taken, the arguments for and against either plan could be impartially weighed.

In favour of the course foreshadowed in the *Times*, the only argument that can be urged is that the Transvaal delegates ask for it. It is not pretended that the Transvaal has any right to Bechuanaland. They have received no provocation from the Bechuanas; no Transvaal rights have been infringed or threatened. The sole argument is that the Bechuanas have some things—lands, pasturage, roads, and water privileges— which the Transvaal may desire to have, and has the power to take, unless England exercises the power given by the Convention of 1881 to forbid Transvaal interference.

On the other hand, what are the arguments against this course? First, there are the rights of the Bechuanas, a people more than half reclaimed from utter barbarism by more than half a century of English missionary labour. They have surely some claim on English good officers and protection. No one can say with any approach to truth that they will be better off or more content under the Transvaal or under the Stellaland or Goshen Republic than they have been under the practical protectorate of the British Government from 1840 to 1880. It may be said, "Let them fight for their own rights and defend themselves." Whatever may be urged in favour of such a course let it be clearly understood that it is a new departure at variance with our policy for many years past, and that it is a breach of the reasonable expectations which the Bechuanas have founded on that policy. In Sir George Grey's time, in Sir Phillip Wodehouse's time, in Sir Henry Barkly's time, and up to the date of the Pretoria Convention, the Transvaal was clearly informed that England would not permit extensions of Transvaal frontier in the direction of Bechuanaland. When the boundary was doubtful or disputed, it was laid down by arbitration, the arbitrator chosen being an English official. All objections to the boundary so laid down were heard before the Pretoria Convention was signed, modifications were made in the Transvaal interest, and the boundary was finally fixed only two years and three months ago. If, then, we now withdraw and leave the Bechuanas to fight it out with the Transvaal Boers, let it be clearly understood that our doing so is a new policy, entirely opposed to our past practice and to our implied pledges under all Governments, Liberal as well as Conservative, during the past fifty years.

A second argument against the abandonment of Bechuanaland is grounded on the interests of the Cape Colony. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that it can never be for the interest of the Cape to allow any foreign Power to extend itself from the Vaal westward to the Kalahari Desert, to intersect roads hitherto free from impost into the interior, and to possess the power of impeding trade by Customhouses with a tariff which may be intentionally hostile, with a view to drive commerce into other channels. Every port from Cape Town to St. John's River carries on a large and increasing trade with the countries north of Bechuanaland; and every merchant in those ports knows that the apprehensions I have alluded to are not fanciful. I believe few of those merchants would deny that the best prospects for their own trade with the interior rest on the Bechuanaland routes into the interior remaining under British protection, free from foreign Customhouses. Again, Bechuanaland and the native States beyond it to the north and north-east are among the best sources of labour supply to the Diamond Fields of the Cape Colony. The supply may at any time be cut off, or subjected to heavy taxation by the Transvaal, if the Transvaal commands the routes by which the labourers pass to and from their homes. Much stress has been laid on the argument that, if the Cape objects to the Transvaal extending its dominion over Bechuanaland, the Cape should itself undertake the protection of Bechuanaland against Transvaal aggression. But a very little consideration of the facts will show the injustice and absurdity of this argument. Although the Cape is much interested in the freedom of routes through Bechuanaland, it does not follow that in the most prosperous times the Cape people would be willing to defend the Bechuanas against foreign aggression. The present happens to be a period of extreme depression of commerce and industry in all South Africa, but especially in the Cape Colony. The Cape people are seeking to be relieved from the responsibility of ruling Basutoland and the Transkei districts of Kaffraria. It is little less than mockery, at such a time, to ask the Cape to undertake fresh and distant responsibilities, Nothing can be more erroneous than the prevalent notion that the Cape people are always anxious for an extension of their colony. Whatever may have been the case in former days, since I have known them they have always been most unwilling to assume the responsibilities of any extension of the Colonial limits. In the case of the Diamond Fields, Basutoland, and the Transkei Kaffrari, whilst always recognizing the value of English as opposed to foreign rule, the Cape Parliament never willingly accepted the distant frontier province as an accession to their own colony, and in this the Parliament only reflected the general cautious feeling of the colony.

It may seem absurd to urge, as a third argument against an abandonment of Bechuanaland, that it would be very much against the true interest of the Transvaal itself to remove the border line and its restrictions, as defined by the Pretoria Convention; but I am convinced that every true friend of the Transvaal will soon agree with me even if we should differ at present, on this point. Amid all its defects, the Convention of 1881 had, at least, this one undoubted merit—it defined the Transvaal boundaries, and in defining them gave the Transvaal one characteristic of every settled and civilized State which before was wanting. There can be no doubt that the clearly defined boundaries of the Oranges Free State have been one important element in the steady growth of that thriving Republic, and that with undefined frontiers, and unlimited power of expansion, not all the sagacity of President Sir John Brand could have kept the Republic together. I believe that no more fatal gift could be bestowed on the Transvaal than an unlimited power of expansion, which would tempt some of the most active elements of Colonial life to exchange the steady industry of the old farm for the gambling enterprises of the filibuster. Extension of Transvaal ruled westward up the Kalahari desert might give farms to many Transvaal subjects who have them not at present, but would add nothing to the real strength of the State. It would in many ways multiply the difficulties which beset its government. It would perpetuate and aggravate all the controversies arising from the different view of native rights and capacities which the people of the Transvaal generally take as compared with English philanthropists of the present day. The difference is not much greater than between our own views and those of our grandfathers on the same subject; but if any enemy of the Transvaal wishes to prevent a large and respected portion of the English people from ever doing justice to the Transvaal Voortrekkers, he could not, in my opinion, desire a better means of effecting his purpose than by removing the frontier lines, and restrictions on frontier extension, provided by the Convention of 1881.

I should hope that the objections to an abandonment of Bechuanaland which I have already stated, on the grounds of justice, humanity, and sound policy, would outweight all other considerations but I cannot omit noticing, fourthly and lastly, the grave objections founded on the injury which such abandonment must inflict on our national interests. To rescind the restrictions which the Convention of 1881 imposes on indefinite expansion of Transvaal boundaries at the expense of neighbouring native States, must carry with it in effect, if not in terms, our abdication of the position we have hitherto practically held, as the paramount Power in South Africa. In such cases as have arisen during the last forty years between the Transvaal and the Bechuanas, England has hitherto held practically the position of arbiter—not by treaty but by common consent founded on the logic of facts and on the possession of power. To evade performance of the duties of arbiter, as we have done during the last two years, must weaken our power; but the rescission of a solemn act like the Convention of 1881, which gave formal expression to the rights and duties of arbiter, would be a formal abdication and renunciation of power. The concession so made to the Transvaal, leaving its subjects free to take as much as they please and all they can from their native neighbours, could not be withheld from the subjects of other Powers, nor, indeed, from our own; for when the paramount Power had disappeared by abdication, any one, whether British subject or foreigner, would only have to cross beyond our colonial border, occupy another man's farm, and assume independence, he would at once enter the region where might is right, and could not logically be restrained from acts, however piratical they might be, which we should thus have formally declared we would not restrain when done by the descendants of those Voortrekkers who left the Cape Colony only forty years before the more recent filibuster. But a country like South Africa, comprising so many diverse and ill-assimilated races, cannot long subsist without some paramount authority. If that authority is abandoned by England, it will inevitably be assumed by some other Power. It seems to me less likely that the paramount Power to take our place will be African or Africander than European. There is at least one such Power, competent and probably not unwilling, to undertake the task. Commercial Germany has long wished for a South African colony of its own; and, but for the wise self-restraint imposed by Prince Bismarck would have possessed one ere now. But there are symptoms that this restraint is being relaxed. Experience only can show our Africander fellow-subjects what is the thickness of the little finger of German administration as compared with the thigh of the English Colonial Office; but one thing is certain, that at any port or onany frontier under the German flag our merchants and manufacturers may find a farm, not necessarily hostile, but differential; and no one need tell them what difference even five per cent. in a Customs duty will make to those striving in the arduous race of mercantile competition. If we maintain our present position on the Bechuanaland border, there is at least one commercial road open into the interior. If we abandon that position, as defined by the Convention of 1881 that road may be any day closed by a foreign Customs line, and the market of the interior may be effectually cut off.

Such are briefly the reasons why it seems to me that the abrogation of the Pretoria Convention, as far as concerns the definition of the western boundary of the Transvaal, and the restrictions on Transvaal extension into Bechuanaland, can be good, neither for the people of the Transvaal, nor for the Bechuanas, nor for the Cape colonists, nor for the British people. On the other hand, I cannot find a single valid objection to the course proposed by the Rev. John McKenzie, of extending an effectual British protectorate over Bechuanaland. Such a protectorate would meet the legitimate wants and wishes of the Bechuanas—a point which surely deserves some weight in deciding what is to be done—and would secure them against extinction, expulsion, or reduction to a condition of serfage. The Transvaal could offer no objection to Mr. McKenzie's plan, save such as is founded on a kind of Munroe doctrine—that the English have no right to interfere north of the Vaal. Mr. McKenzie's plan is simply a formal and efficient resumption of what was our principle and practice from the time we first came in contact with the Bechuanas and their Transvaal neighbours up to the date of the Convention of 1881. It cannot be truly said that the plan would be difficult of execution, or would involve England in great or expensive responsibilities; for the fact is before us that the English protectorate—though never embodied in diplomatic forms—was efficient from 1840, especially through all the troubled years from 1877 to 1881, and that the Queen's authority was maintained, and when rebels from Griqualand West invaded Bechuanaland peace and lawful order were restored by the administrators, Colonels Lanyon and Warren, who had none but volunteer forces, raised from the territory north of the Orange River, without calling in a single British soldier. No one who has had practical experience of Bechuanaland doubts that taxation by hut tax or otherwise would be readily borne by Bechuanas to pay for such protection, and would be as effectual, as in Natal, to meet all necessary expenses of administration.

In this, as in all other questions affecting the Transvaal, I would allow no thought of bitterness connected with the past to influence our action for the future. We have, whether for good or for evil, recognized the right of the Transvaal people to govern themselves, according to their own views, as long as they do not interfere with their neighbours. Let us frankly accept the new obligations we took on ourselves by the Convention of 1881, and let us abstain from all attempts to filch back the right of controlling the internal administration of the country which we then formally renounced. Let us go further, and honestly and cordially assist by every legitimate means the men in whose favour we then renounced the rights we previously claimed. Let us aid them to organize self-government on a permanent and prosperous footing, but do not let us attempt to conciliate them by allowing them to encroach on the rights of others. Do not let us now abrogate the restrictions which were imposed on such encroachments by the same instrument which surrendered our claims to regulate the internal government of the Transvaal.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"INDIAN IDYLLS."*

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD has very fairly and legitimately established himself as verse interpreter *en titre* to the British public of the treasures of Indian literature. His poetical faculty is, indeed, not of the most distinguished character, but its very lack of distinction suits its possessor for his task. A very marked individuality of style is rather a hindrance than a help to a translator, still more to a paraphraser. Mr. Arnold's mastery of a smooth Tennysonian kind of blank verse, avoiding the Laureate's least commendable mannerisms, if never reaching even his average music, and only occasionally lapsing into pathos, is amply sufficient to supply a smooth and pleasant medium of representation. If he never reaches the singular narrative charm which is probably unattainable without a close following of Mr. William Morris, or Mr. William Morris's masters and models, he escapes the danger (to which more than one translator from more than one language has fallen a victim) of communicating an entirely foreign colour and flavour to his work. Purists hold that no faithful translation is possible save in prose; Mr. Edwin Arnold's verse is prose which borrows in a manner pleasant enough in result, and by no means unartful, the more obvious and seductive attractions of verse without forfeiting its own capacity of faithful rendering.

A full half of Mr. Arnold's book is occupied by the well-known and already translated story of Nala (the infatuated gambler, who, under the influence of Kali, plays away throne and wealth) and his faithful wife Damayanti. Mr. Arnold makes a sort of apology in his preface for presenting this once more to English readers. The apology was, we think, needed, and is not quite sufficient. Considering the enormous extent of the "Mahabharata," and the fact that almost the whole of it is virgin ground to the English reader, it would surely have been better to break that ground. The other half of the book is occupied by shorter tales, which are not only more novel, but have, as it seems to us, intrinsically greater interest—an interest which is almost directly in proportion to their shortness. For the attraction of the Hindoo story is not—at any rate to Occidentals—a strictly narrative attraction. Its plots are of an extreme simplicity, its characters are by no means elaborately developed, and its chief interest lies in the presentation of moral beauty and sublimity in certain definite situations and in the fantastic and unfamiliar splendour of its details. These things show better in a short story than in a long one; they certainly show very well in nearly all Mr. Arnold's shorter tales. The beautiful story of Savitri winning the soul of her dead husband back from the deathgod Yama by unwearying supplication and perseverance justly finds a place here, though, like that of Nala, it is not quite new to English readers. Of less human interest, but in some respects, perhaps, the most characteristic if not the most beautiful thing in the volume, is the legend which Mr. Arnold has called "The Birth of Death"—the legend of Mrityu, the daughter of the thought of Brahma, whom the god created to bring death upon the world, and whose gentle nature shrank from the terrible office imposed on her. In no other myth of any other country, perhaps, are the two ideas of death the destroyer and death the consoler so skilfully and so gracefully blended and accounted for. "The Saint's Temptation" is pretty verse but not much more, and "The Night of Slaughter" is too much of a fragment, though it illustrates curiously a point of Hindoo chivalry which finds no echo, as far as we remember, in any classical or mediæval story—the principle that a night attack is in itself dishonourable and improper. The three remaining tales all deal with the heroic constancy and justice of Yudhisthira the "Long-armed King." In one, "The Enchanted Lake," he redeems all his brothers from the deadly spell of an evil spirit by the steadiness with which being bidden to choose one to rescue, he selects the least beloved, but the son of another mother, in order that neither of his father's queens shall be left childless. In "The Great Journey," wherein he alone reaches Mount Meru alive (a miraculous pilgrimage in which brothers and wife have alike failed), he shows his steadfastness once more by refusing to enter Paradise without the faithful hound who has followed him, despite the protests of Indra against that unclean animal, who, by the way, turns out to be a god in disguise. But the crowning trial (curiously parallel and yet curiously different to the famous story of Gothic chief who declined to be baptised that he might go to his own people) is told in "The Entry into Heaven." Here Yudhisthira finds that his beloved ones are not there; they have, it seems, committed sins which doom them to the hideous hells of Hindoo mythology. He insists on going to his own and is permitted to visit the infernal regions. Their horrors for a moment shake even his resolution, but it is only for a moment, and, discovering his brethren in torment, he turns to the attendant angel with the words—

Go to those thou serv'st.
Tell them I come not thither. Say I stand
Here in the throat of hell, and here will bide—
Nay, if I perish—while may well-beloved
Win ease and peace by any pains of mine.

But the Hindoo gods are not inexorable. To do honour to Yudhisthira's constancy and affection the whole Pantheon sweeps down to hell and invites him to return, not alone but with his kindred, a consummation satisfactory to the lovers of happy endings.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

* "Indian Idylls, from the Sanskrit of the Mahabharata.' By Edwin Arnold, London: Trübner and Co. 1883.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND TIBET.

IT is a welcome sign that the rapid development of Darjeeling since that town was brought into connexion with the Indian railway system has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the question of opening up trade between India and Tibet. For several years the Indian authorities have hoped to be able to revert to the excellent policy conceived and put into practice by Warren Hastings, whose envoys, Mr. George Bogle and Lieutenant Samuel Turner, were received in so frendly a manner by the Grand lama, but hitherto matters have scarcely advanced further than the stage of preliminary negotiations; and the clause in the Chefoo agreement securing to England the right to despatch a mission to Lhasa for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty has been suffered to remain a dead letter. The extraordinary expansion of the Indian tea trade within the last ten years has led the planters to cast longing eyes on a market so temptingly within reach as Tibet is. In that country tea is looked upon as one of the first necessities of life, but the quality is of the coarsest and the price exorbitant. What is ordinarily consumed is "brick tea," a rough and unattractive product, fetching at Lhasa from 24s. to 28s. for the packet of four "bricks," each of 5lb. weight. The price at places situated a greater distance from Ta-chien-lu, which is the principal emporium, is a good deal higher. As for the finer qualities, which our Darjeeling or Cachar planters could easily supply at a moderate price, their average cost in Lhasa is about 4s. per lb., but they are at present seldom seen there. Besides tea, cotton goods are in much demand; flowered calicoes for hangings round rooms, blankets, and other wollen manufactures, and indigo, the trade in which is especially remunerative. The great staple of Tibet is its wool, which is produced in abundant quantities and of the finest quality, but it is an essential feature of this trade that there must be numerous outlets for its due expansion, and in the event of commerce being thrown open between Tibet and India it would be necessary to secure the co-operation of Nepaul and Bhotan and stipulate for the entire series of passses along the range of the Himalayas to be made free, otherwise the flocks of sheep which act as beasts of burden would not find sufficient sustenance.

The political difficulties in the way are more apparent than real. The Tibitants are naturally reluctant to admit stray travellers, and within the last few years Colonel Prejavalsky and the Count Belaide Szechenyi have both been unable to gain admission into the country, though the latter was furnished with an official passport from the Tsungli-Yamen at Pekin. A regular mission however, such as was contemplated in the Chefoo agreement, would start under far different auspices. The Tibetan authorities and the Chinese Ambas or Residents would be fully apprised beforehand of the scope and object of the mission and the Tibetans, who are essentially a commercial people (it is said that every person in authority, including even the Chief Lamas of the monasteries, keeps an agent and carries on trade on his own account), would soon reolizie that increased trade was not annexation in disguise. The threatened rupture between Nepaul and Tibet is in no way likely to stand in the way of the adoption of such a policy. It would from a most-substantial claim on the gratitude of Tibet for us to be enabled to mediate successfully between them and their somewhat aggressive neighbour to the south, with whom there have been constant disputes before and since the time of Warren Hastings.—*Time.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet-herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WHAT IS A PLACE OF DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Queen's Bench Division has just decided in the case Duke v Bates the great question, What is a place of dramatic entertainment? though the judges feel so much doubt as to the correctness of their own view that they have granted leave to appeal. The permission, it may be explained in passing his necessary, because the case was tried in the county court, and therefore came before the Queen's Bench by way of review. It might be thought that everybody knew what a place of dramatic entertainment was, as Bishop Butler rather rashly says that everybody knows what a miracle means. This, however, is not so, as will presently appear. The point being one of law, could not be decided by the evidence of experts. Otherwise we might have enjoyed a repetition of the perplexity which overcame Garrick on a similar occasion, and which show that there is such a thing as knowing too much. Garrick was asked what a "free benefit" was. "A free benefit!" said the great actor, "why a free benefit of course." It was in vain to represent to him that other people were less acquainted with the subject, and desired an explanation. He could not enter into the state of mind of a man who did not know what a free benefit was. The county court Judge, not liking to give an opinion of his own, sheltered himself behind certain expressions used by the present Master of the Rolls. But he has found, if he has taken the trouble to read the report of the case in the Queen's Bench, that nothing is easier than for a judge to disavow his own *obiter dicta*. The facts, as proved in the Country Court, were these:—*Our Boys* had been twice lately performed at Guy's Hospital to amuse the nurses and patients. The performances were by amateurs and the inmates of the Hospital and their friends were admitted without payment. Mr. Duck, to whom the copyright of Mr. Byron's play has been assigned, thereupon sued the penalties under the Dramatic and Musical Copyright Acts of 1883 and 1842. These statutes give the author or assignee the sole right of performance, and provide that he may recover danges for unauthorized performance at "any place of dramatic entertainment. It was admitted that these performances were unauthorized, and therefore the sole question was whether they had been conducted at a place of dramatic entertainment. A great philosophical writer thought it worth while to lay down emphatically that everything is itself, and not another thing—a proposition which has been rather cynically described as fatal to the existence of poetry. On this principle a hospital is certainly not a place of dramatic entertainment. If we are to be guided by mental association, no two ideas could be more incongruous, though it is of course a wise and kindly step to provide such recreations for sick people. Can a hospital become a place of dramatic entertainment not absolutely but constructively, and in contemplation of law? It has, we believe, been felt that an umbrella may be a betting establishment, if a man stands under it and gives or takes odds. The ordinary use of the umbrella is something quite different. It is to be stolen. But its appropriation to the encouragement of gambling on a racecourse invests it for the time with a peculiar and even illegal character.

The draftsman of the Act of William IV., which is associated with the name of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, has unconsciously earned the gratitude of lawyars and multiplied the opportunities of litigation by leaving out a single word. We all know the stupendous theological consequences which followed the insertion or omission of the letter iota. The word "public" in this statute cannot, of course, claim equal importance. But the learned and able council who argued Duck v. Bates have reason to acknowledge its value, or the value of its absence. A "public" place of dramatic entertainment Guy's Hospital certainly could not be called, and Mr. Duck would probably not have started on a wild-goose chase by attempting to show that it could. Did it become for two nights only in its long and honourable history a place of dramatic entertainment *simpliciter*? The County Court Judge held that it did, because the Master of the Rolls said in a former case that a place of dramatic entertainment means a place where a drama is, as a matter of fact, performed. This certainly involves queer logic, and a strange use of words. The House of Commons would scarcely be described as a place of saltatory or choreatic entertainment, though it is true that Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Bradlaugh, and the Serjeant-at-Arms have all executed upon its floor manœuvres hard to be distinguished form dancing. A ball has been given in the New Schools at Oxford, under the genial patronage of the Prince of Wales and the Master of Balliol. Will the schools be required to take out a music licence and a licence for liquors to be consumed on the premises? Do the ardent Protestants who have to be carried out of St. Paul's denouncing Bapistical mummery make the Cathedral a mountbank's show-room? It is not, indeed, very easy to see what the County Court Judge supposed to be the use of the words he thus interpreted. For every play, which is performed at all must be performed somewhere; and, if the place where it is performed becomes thereby a place of dramatic entertainment, in a place of dramatic entertainment it must be, if at all, performed. The case in which the Master of the Rolls used these sweeping expressions was one where copyright songs had been sung in a schoolroom. Very dramatic, not to say melodramatic things go on in a schoolroom, for which see Tom Brown and other works. Painful tragedies are sometimes-enacted there, though the atmosphere is generally favourable rather to the Comic Muse. Still it is of course no more a theatre than a hospital. But, then, those who came to the schoolroom paid money, and though it was said on the other side that the payment was for tea, the contest became at this point somewhat confused, vain, attempts were made to seperate things inseparable, and learned counsel, like "ignorant armies," may be said to have clashed by night. The case of Duck v. Bates raised many points of interest, some of which were—we will not say irrelevant, but dicidedly collateral. At the outset the Lord Chief Justice pointed out that the Act spoke of profits from the entertainment, and there could scarcely be any profit without paying for admission, though there may be plenty of payment for admission without profit. But the dicta of the Master of the Rolls afforded the chief fund for disquisition. Sir Baliol Brett is a man of bold and decisive speech. He has a command of racy vernacular, and he does not mince his words. He used language which, as interpreted by Mr. Justice Stephen, implies that "if a lady sang a copyright song in her own house to her friends she would be liable to the penalty." This is certainly an alarming prospect. There are ladies, and gentlemen also, whom one would be very glad to see fined for singing copyright or any songs. A law against singing at any place of entertainment, public or private, without a voice and some slight knowledge of music, would have its salutary side, and may perhaps come in which the rush of the reaction against the "doctrine of laissez-faire." But unfortunately it is just this unhappy or rather excruciating, class of persons who will be sure to get hold of songs which are not copyright. The prohibited duties will fall to superior songsters, who will be reduced to warbling "I cannot sing the copyright songs. they are too dear for me." It is hard to be fined for unlicensed singing, as if it were proface swearing.

If everything which the Master of the Rolls said were gospel, a flourishing but otherwise questionable industry might be expected to spring up. To become the assignee of as many copyright songs as possible, and to keep an active and intelligent staff of inspectors constantly in one's service, would be lucrative and exciting. They might assume the disguise of servants, or they might even, at large parties, counterfeit the presentment of guests. But, as Lord Coleridge very justly observed, "if that be so, ladies will no longer purchase copyrighet songs, which, of course, are only purchased to be sung." It would indeed be a melancholy pleasure to sit gazing in rapt silence at the notes of a song which considerations of a pecuniary nature forbade the gazer to pour out in words. Even when Macaulay bought ballads at a second-hand bookshop, the street arabs in attendance wondered "whether the gentleman was going to sing, although there was no music, and the situation was unfavourable. Of course there are songs and songs. There are songs, like those before sunrise, which are not meant to be sung, just as there plays, like Bothwell, which are not intended to be acted. But the the thin paper book, with double its price inscribed upon it for general infomation, is meant to be sung, and is often, it must be confessed, fit for no other human purpose, if for that. It is true that the proprietor could scarcely, in the words of the Act, "recover the profits" of a lady's singing in her own drawing-room. But the Master of the Rolls spoke without qualification or reserve. It may be doubted whether Mr. Duck consulted the best interests of himself and his class in taking these proceedings. We do not mean merely that judgment has gone against him. He may meet with better luck in the Court of Appeal, and, at all events he only runs the risks of all litigants. But, if he had succeeded, or should succeed, he might yet find that he had simply spoilt his own market. "If," said the Lord Chief Justice, "we should unfortunately feel ourselves compelled to decide the case ountry to common sense, the only consequence would be a great injury to dramatic or musical authors, as then no one would perform pieces which are copyright." Perhaps, however, Mr. Duck, being a wary man, hoped to make a swoop here and there without fluttering the dovecotes of amateur actors generally. It is a little difficult to treat with seriousness, even although it has been adopted by a County Court Judge, the contention that a lady's drawing-room becomes a "place of dramatic entertainment" if she chooses to get up private theatricals in it. A little while ago it was decided that playing cards for money in a railway-carriage was a criminal offence, because a railway-carriage was a "public place." In this instance the crucial word was inserted, and there is, therefore, no immediate danger of a man being sent to prison for playing whist with threepenny points in his own study, But we are making progress. The passion for regulating people's private affairs according to a fixed standard of propriety grows by indulgence upon a certain order of politicians. There are, it is to be feared, persons who would not be sorry if Mr. Duck had won his action, and thus made it more difficult in future to amuse sick people with a popular farce. But it will gratify the general public to know that the Master of the Rolls has receded from his original position. He "never intended to say that a gentleman or lady, merely singing in a drawing-room a song purchased, is guilty of an infringement of the copyright, and if he has used any expressions which appear to imply that, then they are not sufficiently guarded." Sir Baliol Brett's immediate predecessor in office once observed, with characteristic bluntness, that, "even if a Chief Justice said a thing, that didn't make it law." It is satisfactory, however, that the Master of the Rolls has extinguished the light which misled at least one Judge of County Courts.—*Saturday Review.*

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40 Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R.S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)
NOTICE.
OPENING OF SIRSA AND BHUTTU STATIONS.

SIRSA and BHUTTU STATIONS on the Sirsa Extension of the Rewaree-Ferozpore Railway will be opened for goods traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1884.

2. Grain and common seeds booked from Sirsa to Bombay will be charged at Rs. 0-13-9 per maund.

3. Information regarding other rates and rules can be obtained on application to any of the stations.

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, dated Ajmere, the 17th Dec. 1883.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions :—

TERMS :—Wholesale and Retail.

NOTE :—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...Rs. 50
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milli-
[redacted] 70
ot Machine for Families,
.... 75
Tailors and Manufac-
.... 85
o. 4 for Shoe and Har-
..................from 100 to 160
atest improvements, complete
nd of reliable solid construc-
onthly payments, called the
Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India :

5, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
Or to their Branch Offices :—
Hall Road, Lahore ;
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta
14, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited,
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 32, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To confirm the special resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company held at their registered Office on the 24th day of November, 1883.

2. To pass the final accounts of the Liquidators made up to 30th November, 1883.

3. To pass the following resolution :—That all and singular the acts, matters and things at any time since the 11th day of February, 1875, during the Liquidation of the Company made or done by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being of the Company, be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby released and discharged from all claims and demands by the said Company in respect of all and every such acts, matters and things, and for and on account of them, or any of them, shall at all times hereafter be held harmless and indemnified by the said Company, their successors and assigns.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 32, Elphinstone Circle, 15th December, 1883.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

GORGED LIVERS.

[illegible] conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia [illegible] "[illegible] Apple Pills" As. 4, [illegible] As. 10, boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., [illegible], General Agents for India.

"XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR."

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!

"IMMENSE ASSORTMENT." From Re. 1 to 200.

ELEGANT, USEFUL, AND

From Re. 1 to 200. MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TOYS FOR CHILDREN.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

THE CHEAPEST IN BOMBAY.

NOW ON VIEW AT

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

RAMPART ROAD AND MEADOW STREET.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,

AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, FORT,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the Public of Bombay, they have JUST RECEIVED from Europe, a large Assortment of ALBUMS, FANCY CABINETS, REVOLVING ALBUMS, large and small, "in Olivewood"; also some very elegant MORA STANDERS CHRYSTOLEUM GLASS of various sizes.

STUDIO open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them ; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS.

Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30 to	Rs. 80
Half-hunting	,, 35 to	,, 85
Crystal face	,, 40 to	,, 80
Gold.		
Hunting	,, 65 to	,, 315
Half-hunting	,, 85 to	,, 325
Crystal face	,, 70 to	,, 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 55 to	Rs. 160
Half-hunting	,, 60 to	,, 180
Crystal face	,, 60 to	,, 150
Gold.		
Hunting	,, 160 to	,, 375
Half-hunting	,, 180 to	,, 400
Crystal face	,, 200 to	,, 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year,* so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.

Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented,
Patent Rights reserved.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.

LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)

Consign for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their

GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

RS. 26 PER DOZEN.
Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs.	a.
Chateau Lafite } After Dinner	34	8
Chateau Mouton } Wines	34	8
Chateau Larose | Dinner	23	0
St. Julien | Wines	21	4
St. Estephe, a favourite	16	0
Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13	8
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled	10	0
BORDEAUX—White.		
Barsac	19	0
Graves	15	8
BURGUNDY—Red.		
Chambertin	33	0
Volnay, strongly recommended	22	8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	19	4
Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	19	4
BURGUNDY—White.		
Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17	12
Vermouth	19	4
CHAMPAGNE.		
'Royal Charter"	55	8
Finest Dry Sparkling	54	8
,, per hamper of 24½ pints	33	0
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	25	8

PORT.	Rs.	a.
OldCrusted (some years in bottles)	36	4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule	26	4
A good full Wine, Red ,,	19	4
Spanish Port, Green ,,	14	8
Sacramental St. Martins	23	0
,, Tinta Francisca	32	8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.		
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32	8
Moselle, Non Pareil, finest	43	0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29	8
Hochheimmer, fine-flavoured	24	4
Laubenheimer, Light	19	4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19	4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.		
Amontillado, A. 1	38	12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior.	36	12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28	4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry.	27	4
Vino Puro, very pale, dry.	25	4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	22	0
Vino de Pasto, pale dry	20	0
Marsala, virgin pale	16	12
Madeira, E. I., very superior	37	12
Madeira, direct, excellent Wine.	32	8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs.	a.
* Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	27	0
** White Capsule delicate flavour	29	8
*** Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32	12
**** Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior	37	8
Dry Gin	22	4
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37	0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	31	12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure	23	0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23	0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18	0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johnston's	24	12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet".	21	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçao, Orange and White	49	0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle	7	0
Do. Yellow do.	6	0
Benedictine	68	12
Maraschino de Zaza, best	51	4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	38	12
Lime Juice Cordial	13	0
Cyder	7	0
BASS'S CHANPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.		
The Bull-Dog Brand	5	2
,, Pints	3	12

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.

PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

BOWACK & CO., MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,

READY HEMMED AND WASHED FOR USE.

	per doz.	Rs.	a.
Fine white Cambric	per doz. Rs.	5	0
Pure Irish Cambric very thin & soft	,, ,,	10	0
Superfine, Hairline, Tape Borders	,, ,,	13	8
Extra Superfine, very soft	,, ,,	15	0
Fine Lawn, Fancy Coloured Borders	,, ,,	6	0
Superfine Irish Cambric, with Spots, Springs, & Fancy Printed Borders, the latest designs	,, ,,	10 12 16	0 0 0
Superfine Irish Cambric, Hemstitched, the latest designs in Fancy Printed Borders, very choice goods	,,	21 24 28	0 0 0
Small Irish Cambric, suitable for Ladies' use, with neat Fancy Coloured Borders, various designs	,,	6 10	12 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

- INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
- IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
- TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
- ORRUGATED TILES.
- ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
- GILLEBONI TILES.
- PATENT RIDGE TILES.
- GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
- FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
- GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
- SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES, IN BEST ELECTRO-SILVER-PLATED WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	,,	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	,,	20	0
Butter dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	,,	20	0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles	,,	12	0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass, or Porcelain Body	,,	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair	,,	20	0
Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs	,,	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	,,	85	0
,, Triflange, Three Compartments in one Dish	,,	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated, Ivory, or Pearl Handles	,,	55	0
Egg Frames, in various sizes and styles	,,	30	0

		Rs	a
Fish Carvers, in cases, various patterns	from	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory, or Plated Handles	,,	85	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	,,	10	0
Inkstands, a great variety suitable for Presentation	,,	25	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	,,	3	0
Muffineers, in case or separately	,,	7	0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per dozen	,,	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	,,	1	0
Pickle Frames, Two Clear Cut Glass Bottles	,,	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed	,,	20	0
Salt Cellars, in Set, in Cases, or separately	,,	12	0
Soda-water Stands for 3 Bottles	,,	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	,,	18	0
Tea and Coffee Sets, in numerous patterns	,,	150	8
Teapots, in great variety of styles and sizes	,,	20	0
Toast Racks	,,	10	
Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns	,,	12	

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver,* massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver,* which will be found, under ordinary care to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY :—

	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The Queen's Pattern.		The Lily and Beaded Pattern.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Table Forks ....per doz.	26	0	34	0	34	0
Dessert Forks ,,	20	0	25	0	25	0
Table Spoons ,,	26	0	34	0	31	0
Dessert Spoons ,,	20	0	25	0	25	0
Tea Spoons ,,	11	0	16	0	16	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	12	8	17	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	14	0	17	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	12	8	17	0	16	0

	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The Queen's Pattern.		The Lily and Beaded Pattern.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Sugar Tongs .... each	2	4	3	0	3	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets ,,	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	8	7	6	6	0
Soup Ladles ,,	8	0	10	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles ,,	2	4	4	0	3	
Butter Knives ,,	2	4	3	0	3	0
Pickle Forks ,,	1	8	2	0	2	0
Skewers ....per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

*** The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade-road, Bombay,

OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CHRISTMAS 1883.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year, the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to Articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Are RESPECTFULLY solicited to pay our show-room a visit and INSPECT our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have NEVER before been seen in BOMBAY.

INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
IN GOLD AND SILVER
Our Registered Designs suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME OR IN INDIA.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description. Clocks and Time-pieces in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

Claret Jugs, Beer Jugs, Tea Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Inkstands, Liqueur Frames, Breakfast Frames, Butter Dishes, Ice Pails, Tea and Coffee Sets, Revolving Dishes, Small Corner Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Salvers Pickle Forks, Ice and Sardine Tongs, Ice Hammers, Lemon Knives, Crumb Scoops, Mugs, Tankards and Goblets, Sardine Boxes, Epergnes, Centre Pieces.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

CHILDREN'S From Rs. 9 to Rs. [illegible]

NAVY BLUE.
WEBBETTE.
YARN DYED.

JERSEY SUITS AND COSTUMES.

THIN OR MEDIUM TEXTURES.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

WHOLE
CHEESES
in jars,
in prime
condition,
Re. 1-4 per lb.,
12 to 15 lbs.
in weight.

STILTON'S
STILTON'S
STILTON'S
STILTON'S

QUARTER
CHEESES
in jars,
most convenient
for
small consumers.
Rs. 5
per jar.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
POONA & BOMBAY.

TO ALL WHO TRAVEL.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

THE present facilities for travelling have called into existence a great number of CONVENIENT and USEFUL kinds of PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS of various designs and descriptions.

ASQUITH & LORD'S STOCK is of the most complete and varied character and for STRENGTH and APPEARANCE will be found unequalled.

They are all finished in the best style, are moderate in price and warranted to stand the roughest usage.

SPECIALITIES
FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, LIGHT AND STRONG.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY,
A RICH AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK JUST RECEIVED

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST, BEST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, RELIABLE, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Hurry, Worry, and Waste, Anxiety and Excitement of the Higher Nervous Centres, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

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